

**BOROUGH OF MORLEY**

**1967**

# **annual report**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.**

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
**E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.**



**B O R O U G H   O F   M O R L E Y**

**1967**


# **ANNUAL   REPORT**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

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**B O R O U G H   O F   M O R L E Y**  
**MEMBERS OF THE MORLEY BOROUGH HEALTH**  
**COMMITTEE**

**1967-1968**

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**The Mayor**

Mr. B. Haydn

**Chairman**

Alderman H. Leathley

**Deputy Chairman**

Alderman Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P.

**Aldermen**

M. Davies

B. B. Barker

**Councillors**

D. Mills

M. G. Spruce

G. Teale

H. W. Nutter

Mrs. M. J. Bastow

F. Tighe

R. Parker

Mrs. E. Thornton

Mrs. L. Woollin, J.P.

D. Scargill

H. Horsfall

**Local Health Authority**

West Riding County Council

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

### **Medical Officer of Health.**

#### **and Divisional Medical Officer.**

Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health.**

#### **and Senior Departmental Medical Officer.**

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## **BOROUGH OF MORLEY.**

### **Chief Public Health Inspector.**

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.**

R. S. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.

### **Additional Public Health Inspectors.**

K. R. Flint, M.A.P.H.I.

F. W. Hick, M.A.P.H.I.

### **Student Public Health Inspectors.**

S. G. Carden.

R. Askew

### **Cleansing Officer.**

G. Gregory.

### **Public Health Inspector's Clerks.**

R. Crabtree.

Mrs. M. Lewis.

Mrs. B. Thackray

## **WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.**

### **Departmental Medical Officers and School Medical Officers**

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Janet Gordon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 14.8.67).

Teresa Rose, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 1.2.68).

Doreen Anderson, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time) (Appointed 1.5.68).

### **School Dental Officers.**

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

J. Naftalin, L.D.S. (Resigned 30.6.67).

B. G. Tetlow, L.D.S. (Part-time) (Appointed 1.10.67).

### **Divisional Nursing Officer.**

Miss A. Hibbard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
Queen's Nurse.

### **Health Visitors and School Nurses.**

Mrs. G. Cater, S.R.N., O.N.C., H.V. Certificate  
(Appointed 1.10.67)

Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. E. K. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.  
Certificate.

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).  
H.V. Certificate.

Miss F. C. Hickey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. V. Kalu, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate  
(Resigned 1.10.67).

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. A. M. O. Kenny, S.R.N. (Appointed 4.5.67)

### **Home Nurses.**

Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Corness, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. S. Dixon, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N. (Retired 30.10.67).

Mrs. D. Harpin, S.R.N., Q.N. (Appointed 15.1.68)

### **Midwives.**

Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M. (Died 23.1.67).

Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Resigned 31.7.67).

Mrs. M. E. Noble, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### **Senior Mental Welfare Officer.**

A. Emmerson.

**Mental Welfare Officers.**

J. R. Marshall, R.N.M.S.  
 H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.  
 R. D. Stephens, R.M.N.

**Junior Training Centre—Ossett**

Miss S. M. Thistlethwaite, N.A.M.H. Diploma—  
 Supervisor.

Mrs. I. Ellis  
 Mrs. M. E. Norman

**Senior Training Centre—West Ardsley.**

Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor.  
 Miss S. A. Bourne, N.A.M.H. Diploma.  
 Mrs. P. M. Earnshaw, N.A.M.H. Diploma (Appointed  
 6.9.67).  
 Mrs. K. M. Poyner, S.E.N.  
 Mrs. E. Wright  
 B. K. Brook, N.A.M.H. Diploma.  
 M. Grange.

**Healey Croft Residential Hostel—West Ardsley.**

R. Tyson, S.R.N., R.M.N. — Warden.  
 Mrs. M. Tyson, R.M.N.  
 Mrs. L. Jarman.

**Child Guidance Service.**

Dr. K. N. Maxwell, M.B., Ch.B.  
 J. B. Mannix, M.Ed., Psychologist  
 Mrs. J. M. Spurr, P.S.W.

**Speech Therapist**

Miss M. Kersner, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 1.11.67)

**Dental Attendants.**

Miss M. Oldroyd  
 Mrs. K. Ford (Part-time)

**Chiropodists.**

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-time)  
 L. Balmforth, L.Ch., S.R.Ch. (Part-time).  
 D. Boaler, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-Time).



**Chief Clerk.**

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A.

**Clerical Staff.**

D. Leach (Deputy Chief Clerk)  
 A. C. Atack  
 P. M. Sheard.  
 Miss C. Brennan.  
 Mrs. G. Burton\*  
 Mrs. L. Crofton\*  
 Mrs. G. N. Dable\*  
 Miss M. Dunnett  
 Miss K. Edmondson.  
 Miss K. Hill  
 Mrs. M. E. Kilburn (Resigned 30.6.67).  
 Mrs. K. Marlow  
 Mrs. A. Renshaw  
 Miss J. Senior (Appointed 30.10.67).  
 Mrs. M. Stollard (Resigned 31.10.67).  
 Mrs. E. H. Thornber\*  
 Mrs. M. Thornburn.  
 Mrs. L. J. Wallis (Appointed 7.8.67).

\*Part time.

**LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.****Consultant Staff.****Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.**

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

**Chest Physicians.**

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
 G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,  
 M.R.C.P.

**Ophthalmic Surgeon**

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.)

**Paediatricians.**

C. S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Orthopaedic Surgeon.**

Miss M. A. Pearson, F.R.C.S

Divisional Health Office,  
Windsor House,  
Queen Street,  
Morley.  
1st October, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Morley Health  
Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report  
for 1967.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the birth rate remained more or less constant there being 780 births compared with 778 in the previous year and of these 59 were illegitimate an increase of eighteen over those occurring in 1966. This means that every thirteenth birth occurring in Morley was illegitimate and is the highest for many years if not the highest recorded. The death rate at 10.7 deaths per thousand of the population is the lowest for many years and is now lower than the average for the West Riding and for England and Wales. Fourteen infants under the age of one year died during the year a decrease of three when compared with the previous year. Of these fourteen infant deaths, eight occurred in the first week of life and they, together with the eleven still-births, resulted in a perinatal death rate of 24.4 deaths per thousand total live and stillbirths. All these 19 perinatal deaths occurred in hospital and none occurred at home. Only one of the infants was born at home and that was a case booked for hospital but which was born prematurely and admitted to hospital after birth.

Heart disease caused 227 deaths of which 104 were due to coronary artery thrombosis. Cancer caused 111 deaths, cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis 65 deaths and bronchitis and pneumonia 37 deaths. Of the 111 cancer deaths 26 were due to cancer of the lung, 15 due to cancer of the breast and 5 due to cancer of the womb. At this point it might be well to reflect on a recent statement by the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health. In a letter to all Medical Officers of Health Sir George Godber states that there could be a 10% reduction in mortality and up to a 20% reduction in morbidity in this country if smoking could be given up by the whole population. These are considerable percentages based on improved survival rates of doctors who are the only group in the community who have materially altered their smoking habits and if another but similar proposal was made in connection with an epidemic disease or a more chronic disease it would be hailed as a major step forward in public health. To expect a wholesale discontinuance of smoking is perhaps a "pipe dream" nevertheless the extent to which this habit contributes towards ill health and death should not be lightly disregarded by those who are in a position to influence the behaviour of young people.

Considerable effort was made during 1967 to find a site for a mini-clinic at Drighlington and for a time it appeared that a suitable site was forthcoming but this proved not to be and the search was recommenced at the end of the year. The planning of the Ardsley Health Centre reached an advanced stage and a number of meetings were held with the general practitioners concerned so that all points of view could be considered and a building of a suitable design produced. It is anticipated that building will commence in the latter half of the financial year 1968-69. The search for a suitable site for a mini clinic at Churwell continues.



As and from the 1st January, 1968, details of all children born in the Morley area are being placed on the West Riding computer and as a result all the routine work of sending appointments for immunisation and vaccination at the correct time is taken over by the computer which in addition to supplying information to the clinic or general practitioner (if he has decided to join the scheme) also prints out an appointment card for each child to attend the clinic or surgery. The choice of clinic or family doctor rests with the mother and is decided when the health visitor makes her first call after the birth of the baby. At this time she can also choose what protection she wishes her child to have and she can be advised by the health visitor who can supply her with up-to-date information on the various vaccines etc. now available. The computer is updated from the clinic records and will send out up to three appointments in the cases of non attendance. After the third failure to attend, the health visitor calls to see if there is any particular reason for the non-attendance and as a result of this visit a further appointment may or may not be sent.

This is the first use of the computer in the Administrative County of the West Riding on actual public health work and there is no doubt that this is only a beginning. Already use is being made of its "administrative ability" in indicating when infants should have their routine hearing test for deafness and a record of children with handicaps is gradually being compiled. There seems little doubt that the computer is here to stay and we can expect its considerable involvement in the future in the records of the school health service.

I would like to thank you Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for your support during 1967, the staff of the Divisional Office and Mr. Lewis and his staff for their assistance during the year.

GEOFFREY IRELAND,

Medical Officer of Health.



## STATISTICS

Area .....	9,494 acres
Population—Census 1961 .....	40,322
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid 1967 .....	43,790
Number of dwelling houses .....	16,467
Rateable value (31.3.67) .....	£1,025,387
Product of penny rate (1966-67) .....	£4,045

### Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				
Legitimate	710	357	353	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population <b>17.6</b>
Illegitimate	59	32	27	
Still-Births:				
Legitimate	11	6	5	Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) <b>14.1</b>
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	721	363	358	
Illegitimate	59	32	27	
Deaths	467	241	226	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population <b>10.7</b>

### Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

### Infant Mortality.

14 Infants under the age of twelve months died during 1967, giving an infant mortality rate of 18.2 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Erythroblastosis					
Foetalis .....	—	1	—	—	—
Idiopathic					
Hypglycaemia .....	1	—	—	—	—
Prematurity .....	6	1	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1
Intra Pulmonary					
Haemorrhage .....	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital					
Abnormality .....	—	—	—	—	3
Total ...	8	2	—	—	4

#### Infant Mortality Rate.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .....	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	33.3

#### Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births 15.6

#### Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births ... 10.3

#### Perinatal Mortality Rate.

Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births ..... 24.4

## CAUSES OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1965			1966			1967		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract .....	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases .....	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .....	9	5	14	2	6	8	5	9	14
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus .....	21	3	24	18	2	20	22	4	26
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .....	—	7	7	—	13	13	—	15	15
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus .....	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	5	5
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	24	25	49	21	29	50	26	25	51
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia .....	4	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
16. Diabetes .....	—	2	2	4	4	8	2	3	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	25	40	65	27	44	71	37	28	65
18. Coronary disease: Angina ..	86	50	136	83	47	135	59	45	104
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	3	5
20. Other Heart Disease .....	15	26	41	17	26	43	20	33	53
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	2	9	11	7	15	22	5	7	12

# CAUSE OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B. (Continued)

Cause of Death	1965			1966			1967		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
22. Influenza .....	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia .....	8	5	13	12	7	19	6	7	13
24. Bronchitis .....	18	10	28	31	13	44	22	2	24
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	3	—	3	2	2	4	—	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	2	3	5	1	2	3	2	3	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	2	1	3	1	2	3	—	2	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ....	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ....	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ....	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	5
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases .....	19	23	42	23	26	49	14	19	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents ....	6	2	8	4	2	6	7	4	11
34. All other accidents .....	4	4	8	6	2	8	4	6	10
35. Suicide .....	1	3	4	5	2	7	3	3	6
36. Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	254	228	482	279	254	533	241	226	467

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1	1 — 4		5 — 14		15 — 24		25 — 34		35 — 44		45 — 54		55 — 64		65 — 74		Over 75		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6   8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	2	—	3	2	4	3	8	4	27	11	59	38	69	70	62	89	241	226



PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967. COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.  
Based on the Registrar-General's figures.

	Morley M.B.	Ossett M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis	West Riding Admin. Cty	England and Wales (Prov. isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population) .	17.6	21.9	17.5	20.5	17.9	18.0	17.2
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated resident popu- lation). All causes ...	10.7	10.8	11.5	9.3	11.8	11.2	11.2
Infective & Parasitic Diseases .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.03	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01
Cancer .....	2.53	1.88	0.89	1.71	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system .....	1.48	1.88	2.22	1.44	1.83	1.73	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	3.97	4.86	5.44	3 50	4.51	4.26	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	0.87	0.91	1.22	0.92	1.38	1.30	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	18 2	5.5	25.3	23.5	19.2	19.2	18.3
Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births) .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.12	0.13	0.22	0.20
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	14.1	19.0	6.3	8.5	15.7	15.2	14.8
Perinatal Mortality rate	24.4	19.0	25.2	23.3	26.8	26.1	25.4
Neonatal Mortality rate ..	15.6	0.0	19.0	17.1	13.3	13.1	12.5

\* Figures not available.

# VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1958-1967

Year	Birth Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of			No. of Deaths	
								Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Diph-theria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. All forms	Cancer of lung and bronchus	
1958	16.2	*	28.7	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	0	13	3	18	
1959	15.9	*	15.5	11.8	23.6	0.00	2.28	0.05	0.00	0	0	2	13	
1960	16.4	43.9	30.7	12.4	25.6	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	20	
1961	16.8	34.3	22.9	11.6	24.9	0.00	2.13	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	16	
1962	18.8	29.2	12.7	11.7	28.3	0.00	2.05	0.07	0.00	0	0	3	22	
1963	17.9	27.2	19.4	12.3	21.1	2.59	2.35	0.02	0.02	0	0	2	17	
1964	20.2	27.5	14.9	11.2	19.8	0.00	2.51	0.05	0.02	0	0	3	26	
1965	18.3	37.4	22.4	11.2	19.1	0.00	2.37	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	24	
1966	17.7	27.0	9.0	12.3	22.0	0.00	2.14	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	20	
1967	17.6	24.4	14.1	10.7	18.2	0.00	2.53	0.02	0.00	0	0	0	26	

\* Figures not available.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### Annual Notification 1963-1967

Diseases	Year of Notification				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet fever .....	14	23	41	17	15
Whooping Cough .....	8	18	7	26	4
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	187	359	324	217	98
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	7	3	16	6	7
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia .....	19	16	11	9	7
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ....	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	1	—	1	—
Food Poisoning .....	2	3	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	9	6	3	5	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	2	—	2	—	2
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax .....	—	—	—	—	—

## TUBERCULOSIS

Cases requiring examination are referred to either the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital, the Chest Clinic at 74 New Briggate, Leeds or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield and regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Morley in 1967:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1967 .....	33	21	54	5	14	19	73
No. first notified during 1967 .....	3	3	6	—	2	2	8
No. of cases entered in Register otherwise than by notification .....	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
No. of cases restored to Register .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from Register during 1967...							
(a) Died .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
(b) removed from district .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) recovered .....	2	4	6	—	1	1	7
No. remaining on Register at 31st Dec., 1967 .....	32	22	54	5	15	20	74

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1967 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 .....	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
15-24 .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 .....	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—



**WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES  
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**

**CHILD HEALTH CLINICS**

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL,  
EAST ARDSLEY.

\* Tuesday 2—4 p.m.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY.

\* Thursday 2—4 p.m.

THE ZION SCHOOLROOM, DRIGHLINGTON.

\* Friday 2—4 p.m.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY CENTRE,  
GILDERSOME.

\* Thursday 2—4 p.m.

MOBILE CLINIC, ELLAND ROAD, CHURWELL.

Alternate Tuesdays 2-4 p.m.

**CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC**

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Thursday 9-30—11 a.m. By appointment.

**MIDWIVES' ANTE NATAL CLINIC**

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Friday 2 to 4 p.m.

**MOTHER-CRAFT & RELAXATION CLINICS:**

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Friday 1-30—2-30 p.m.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY CENTRE,  
GILDERSOME.

Tuesday, 3 to 4 p.m.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Wednesday, 2 to 3 p.m.

**SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS.**

All these clinics are held at Morley Central Clinic,  
Corporation Street.

Dental Clinic—Monday to Friday by appointment.

Ophthalmic—As required by appointment.

Speech Therapy Clinic—Thursday a.m. and p.m. by  
appointment.

Child Guidance Clinic—Thursday 1-30 to 4 p.m.

**IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS**

All Child Health Centres.

**CHIROPODY**

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon by appointment. Friday 2—5 p.m.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Alternate Thursdays 9—12 noon by appointment.

ST, MICHAEL'S SCHOOLROOM,  
EAST ARDSLEY.

Alternate Mondays 2 to 5 p.m. by appointment.

ZION SUNDAY SCHOOL, DRIGHLINGTON.

Alternate Thursdays 1—4 p.m. by appointment.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY CENTRE,  
GILDERSOME.

Alternate Thursdays 9—12 noon by appointment.

\* Combined with School Clinic Session

**CLINICS****Child Welfare Clinics**

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended and were born in		Total No. of attendances made by children born in		Average attendances per session
		1967	1962-66	1967	1962-66	
Central Clinic Corporation St., Morley	100	273	486	1575	1587	32
Community Centre, Gildersome	52	57	109	507	474	19
1 Syke Road, W. Ardsley	52	112	110	711	323	20
St. Michael's, Sunday School, E. Ardsley	50	71	33	441	310	15
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington	51	21	48	262	252	10
Mobile Clinic, Churwell	22	35	54	151	231	17
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>3647</b>	<b>3177</b>	<b>20</b>

The health visitor is now playing a more dominant role in these clinics and is responsible for vaccination and immunisation and the assessment of normal development of those children attending the clinic, in addition to offering advice and guidance on child care. Any child about which the health visitor or the mother is concerned either in his physical or mental development is referred to the Departmental Medical Officer attending the clinic.

### Cervical Cytology Clinic

In collaboration with the laboratory facilities provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board a cervical cytology clinic was established at Morley Central Clinic in 1966.

We also undertake the examination of the breasts at these clinics and all suspicious lumps in the breast are also referred for the further opinion of the general practitioner.

The following table shows the number of women seen during 1967 and the number of positive cases:—

No. of Sessions held	No of patients attending	No of smears taken	No. with positive smears	No. of women referred to G.P for breast tumours
33	382	378	1	12

The positive case was referred to hospital by the general practitioner and a total hysterectomy was performed.

### Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances	Average attendance
Central Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley	18	39	192	11

The ante-natal clinic is attended by midwives who work in conjunction with the local general practitioner and is held between 3 and 4 p.m. immediately after the Relaxation Clinic.



## Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total attendances	Average attendance
Morley	25	120	417	17
Gildersome	12	12	31	3
West Ardsley	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>12</b>

### Dental Clinic

Expectant and nursing mothers are referred from ante natal or child welfare clinics to the local health authority Dental Clinics or to a dentist practising under the National Health Service. Treatment, and this includes dentures, is free of charge provided it is completed one year after the birth of the baby. Mothers referred by a local Health Authority staff and inspected for treatment were 56 in the Division, but only 41 of these completed treatment.

### Dental Inspection and Treatment—Morley.

No. of children inspected .....	1442
No. of children found to require treatment .....	1077
No. of children offered treatment .....	1057
No. of children treated .....	1040
No. of attendances .....	3238

### Number of Extractions.

Temporary Teeth .....	1224
Permanent Teeth .....	576

### Number of Fillings.

Temporary Teeth .....	54
Permanent Teeth .....	1945

Number of General Anaesthetics ..... 590

### Provision of Welfare Foods

Some proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are distributed at the Child Health Clinics.



## HOME NURSING

### TYPE OF PATIENT UNDER CARE OF HOME NURSE

Classification	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical .....	374	14151
Surgical .....	137	2649
Infectious Diseases .....	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	—	—
Maternity .....	7	49
Other Conditions .....	15	131
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>16980</b>

In September, 1967 all the home nurses in the Division were attached to general medical practitioners and their work is now based on the patients on the doctor's list and not on a specific area. This means that distances travelled are greater than before (the additional mileage is not as big as one might expect) but in the main the closer working relationship with the general practitioner more than compensates for the extra mileage.

Much of the home nurse's time is with the elderly but it is perhaps little realised that not all the nurse's duties are strictly nursing and she spends an appreciable amount of time teaching relatives and ambulant patients how to give injections, change dressings, how to adapt the existing home conditions to the needs of the patient, manage walking aids, how to lift elderly relatives, etc. This is an important facet of her work and one unique to the home nurse as opposed to her hospital based sisters,

### Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is an extension of the home nursing service and provides a day or night nursing service for a temporary period, usually during the terminal stages of an illness. It is designed to relieve relations who may be near "breaking point" having cared for a patient at home for considerable time, and this service is very much appreciated by those relatives who have been under severe strain. Persons employed are trained nurses, persons with nursing experience or "sitters-in". Six persons resident in Morley were provided with the services of a "sitter-in" during the year involving 608 hours of help.

## MIDWIFERY

Resignations and retirements with no recruitment to fill the vacancies resulted in a half-crisis in 1967 and all the midwifery staff must be thanked for carrying on under these circumstances. The employment of part-time midwives and maternity nurses has helped to solve this situation and at the time of writing this report the position has vastly improved from the situation which existed at the end of 1967.

### Hospital and Domiciliary Confinements in 1967

Place of Delivery	No.	Percentage of total
Number delivered in Morley Hall ...	290	37.1
Number delivered in other hospitals	385	49.3
Number delivered in private nursing homes .....	—	0.0
Number delivered with midwife in attendance .....	105	13.6
Total (including still-births) .....	780	100.0

During the 1967 period the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to five mothers.

### REASONS FOR MIDWIFE CALLING MEDICAL AID

MOTHERS	
Cause	No.
Delayed Labour .....	2
Retained Placenta .....	1
Ruptured Perineum .....	2
TOTAL	5

Approximately one-seventh of all deliveries occurred at home, but the trend continues towards hospital confinement and it is likely that with the increase in early discharges from hospital we are witnessing the gradual end of the local authority based domiciliary midwife as she exists today. In many areas a few low percentage of domiciliary confinements exist and the future of the midwife is undoubtedly in a hospital based midwifery service with perhaps a domiciliary maternity

nursing service coping with early discharges. Recruits for such a maternity nursing service would be easier to obtain as there are probably many trained midwives and State Registered Nurses who are involved with home commitments but who could staff such a service provided there were no night calls and deliveries.

### EARLY DISCHARGES OF MOTHERS FROM HOSPITAL IN THE DIVISION 1966 and 1967

	1966	1967
Patients discharged at 48 hours .....	131	200
Patients discharged after 48 hours up to and including the 5th day .....	128	179
After the 5th but before the 10th day ...	178	159
Total ...	437	538

The relatively small number of midwives plus the problem of covering the off-duty periods does not allow the full attachments to General Practitioners of this branch of the nursing service. Nevertheless the midwives worked in full co-operation with the doctors and in Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield Rural District attended at six antenatal clinics held by the General Practitioners.

#### **Provision of Maternity Outfits.**

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

#### **Analgesia.**

All midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1967, 89 women received trilene.

#### **Emergency Obstetric Unit.**

The "flying squad" attached to the Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

#### **Care of Premature Infants.**

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.



## SURVIVAL OF PREMATURE BABIES (Domiciliary and Hospitals)

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying within 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lb. ....	4	2	4	—
2½ to 3 lb. ....	1	—	1	—
3 to 3½ lb. ....	4	—	1	3
3½ to 4 lb. ....	2	3	—	2
4 to 4½ lb. ....	4	1	—	4
4½ to 5 lb. ....	15	2	2	13
5 to 5½ lb. ....	24	—	1	23
<b>Total</b> .....	54	8	9	45

### Maternity Liaison

One Maternity Liaison Committee was held during the year at Dewsbury and was attended by the Divisional Medical Officer.

## HEALTH VISITING

### SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITORS' HOME VISITS IN MORLEY, 1967

Children aged 0-5 years	
First visits .....	3897
Re-visits .....	5498
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9395</b>
Persons aged 65 years and over:	
First visits .....	587
Re-visits .....	761
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1348</b>
Visits to Home Help Cases .....	2963
Mental Health Visits .....	31
Visits to Hospital Discharges .....	86
Household Visits (T.B. and Infectious Diseases) .....	123
Other Visits .....	734



The health visitor's role is one of health education and social advice and to this end she visits the home to offer guidance on the care of children, persons suffering from illness and expectant and nursing mothers, and attends at the school where she is able to maintain contact with the children first met in their pre-school years.

Health visitor attachment to general practitioners was first begun in 1966 and gradually extended throughout the Division, until complete attachment was achieved in Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield Rural District in September, 1967.

A little difficulty is experienced in maintaining a full establishment but we are much more fortunate in this respect than many divisions within the County and at the time of writing a recently trained health visitor joined the staff filling the only vacancy. The thirteen health visitors on the staff are supported by four assistant health visitors who undertake much of the routine work and free the health visitor for more specialised work.

### **Phenylketonuria**

The "Phenistix" test on all new born babies has continued and during the year 1,725 babies were tested either in clinics or in the home. All children tested, except one, in the Wakefield Rural District, proved negative and thus free from a disease which, if not treated in the early weeks of life, can produce severe mental subnormality. The positive case was confirmed positive on serum testing at the hospital laboratory and was placed on a special diet by the paediatrician at the hospital.

### **Congenital Dislocation of the Hip (Ortolani Test).**

This test has been explained previously and as stated there it checks the hip abduction movement. A positive case which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hip must be referred promptly to an Orthopaedic Consultant for confirmation of diagnosis and early treatment should this be indicated in order to avoid prolonged treatment or a permanent handicap in later life. In this Division six babies were referred to a specialist during 1967 and two were confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip.

### **Practical Training of Students**

Since the new syllabus of training for Health Visitors came into operation in October, 1965, this Division has not taken such an active part in providing practical training. Students have, however, been received for weekly periods in order to obtain County health visiting experience.

Hospital student nurses still have two days' district experience during general nursing training to supplement lectures on social aspects of disease. This period, though brief is very much appreciated by the students as it supplies the social, economic and cultural background of the patients they are nursing in the wards.

### HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for householders "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age".

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity .....	7	183
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis .....	523	66498
Others .....	8	705
Total ...	538	67386

The service continues to expand and there were 538 cases attended by the Home Helps during 1967 compared with 511 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 67,386. This is 5,802 more than in 1966.

# CHIROPODY

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given below:—

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients Treated				Total Treatments Given			
		A	PH	EM	Total	A	PH	EM	Total
Central Clinic, Morley .....	235	385	8	—	393	1937	46	—	1983
1 Syke Road, West Ardsley ...	18	29	3	—	32	128	12	—	140
St. Michael's Sunday School, East Ardsley ...	44	74	3	—	77	362	12	—	374
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington ...	23	41	—	—	41	186	—	—	186
Com. Centre, Gildersome .....	30	54	2	—	56	240	11	—	251
Total .....	350	583	16	—	599	2853	81	—	2934
Domiciliary Treatments .....	—	264	31	—	295	1256	131	—	1387
Grand Total ....	350	847	47	—	894	4109	212	—	4321

A — Aged  
PH — Physically Handicapped.  
EM — Expectant Mothers.



## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis may be done either at the clinics or by the Family Doctor.

The number of children in Morley Borough who completed a primary course of immunisation or vaccination in 1967 was as follows:

Type of Immunisation or vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria	297	307	18	16	53	38	729
Whooping Cough	297	307	18	16	5	—	643
Tetanus	297	306	18	16	55	67	759
Poliomyelitis	291	420	52	21	182	35	1001

The number of children in Morley Borough who received re-inforcing doses during 1967 was as follows:—

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria	—	224	237	5	390	143	999
Whooping Cough	—	222	237	5	5	—	469
Tetanus	—	224	237	5	389	140	995
Poliomyelitis	—	99	26	2	267	18	412

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 210 people were vaccinated against smallpox and eight people were re-vaccinated.

### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme is approved by the Minister of Health. The vaccine used is freeze-dried B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.



Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in 1967 and the acceptance rate was approximately 53%.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents consented	No. of children Heaf Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary .	115	114	13	99	99
Victoria County Secondary .	35	34	1	32	32
Bruntcliffe County Secondary .	104	101	11	90	90
Elmfield County Secondary .	52	51	7	43	43
Morley Grammar School .....	96	94	6	86	86
Totals ...	402	394	38	350	350

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis and in certain other cases.

## NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

The County Council is authorised under this Act to grant or refuse registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. Several enquiries for registration have been investigated. The one Child Minder registered during 1966 and the two play-groups in existence do not require to be registered under the Act.

## CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM FAMILIES

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together, for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Morley Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Medical

Officer of Health. A total of twenty-seven cases from Morley Municipal Borough has been discussed at the meetings during 1967.

**THE MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.**

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board Unit did not visit Morley in 1967.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

### HOSPITALS

#### General Hospital Accommodation

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

A new Regional Burns Centre built in the grounds of Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, was officially opened in the Spring of 1966. This Centre provides the most modern equipment and intensive specialist treatment designed to give severe burns cases the greatest possible chance of recovery.

#### Isolation Hospitals

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

#### Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

#### Hospitals Specialising in Mental Disorder

In addition to the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds and Westwood, Bradford, the Regional Hospital Board has now received Ministry of Health approval for the provision of a new hospital for mentally sub-normal patients on a site adjacent to Pinderfields and Stanley Royd Hospitals, Wakefield. This hospital will have beds for 480 of which 100 will be for children and 46 for adolescents. There will also be an 'infirmary' unit of 20 beds for those subnormal patients suffering from acute medical or surgical conditions. A rehabilitation unit will be provided and in order to facilitate the close liaison with the Local Health Authority Service, accommodation is to be provided for the mental welfare staff. It is expected that work will commence on the hospital towards the end of 1968.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. All calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No. Bradford 682211.

**LABORATORY FACILITIES**

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff.



**WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES**  
**DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION**  
**HEALTH EDUCATION**

The subject matter of the 1967 health education programme continued to be changed bi-monthly and during the year the following topics were dealt with, using posters, leaflets, bookmarks and displays in the clinics:

Are You Fit or are you Fat  
 Immunisation and Vaccination  
 Mental Health (two weeks)  
 Home Safety—Cuts Can Cripple  
 Learn to Swim  
 Food Hygiene  
 Hazards of Fireworks (one week)  
 Cervical Cytology

The health education displays in those clinics where a general practitioner holds his surgery now reach a new and larger audience — and one might think a receptive audience since attendance at such a surgery will undoubtedly be because of ill health.

In addition to the main subjects detailed above each health visitor by means of individual and group discussions, in the homes, schools and clinics disseminates a much larger variety of health education principles. To aid her in this respect are the resources of the expanding West Riding Health Education Section who can supply flannelgraphs, films and filmstrips and other material which by means of their visual nature are of great assistance when talks and lectures are given. Senior members of staff are also closely concerned with the programme and are frequently called upon to talk to groups such as Church and Chapel Associations, Townswomen's Guilds, Mothers' Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations and Old People's Clubs.

To organise a reasonable health education programme requires considerable administrative effort, then when all is ready the material has to be despatched to all parts of the Division, the posters have to be pinned up, the leaflets distributed, displays transported and erected (and what is equally important dismantled in time for the next user) films ordered to arrive at a certain date have to be matched with arrangements for the film projector and screen etc., etc.—all this requires effort by many people and indeed the success or failure of any particular

venture is dependent upon the enthusiasm or lack of enthusiasm of the various individuals concerned.

Health visitors have continued to give health education lectures to the senior girls in all except two of the County Secondary Schools in the Division. The topic venereal disease is incorporated in the talks on infectious diseases and special emphasis placed on the relationship between smoking and diseases of the chest. The latter subject was extended to the 10-11 year old children in some of the Junior Schools this year as there is no doubt that experimentation in the art of smoking begins in many cases in the Junior School. Nevertheless unless examples are set by parents, teachers and others who come in close contact with children much of this health education is wasted. It is the rule in the West Riding that no adult is employed in work which brings him or her in contact with children, without a chest x-ray because of the risk of a case of tuberculosis spreading the disease in a very susceptible population, but we should also wonder whether the time is coming when the question "are you able to stop smoking when in the presence of children", should be asked as this habit spread by example is equally infectious in this context.

## THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The unmarried mother is referred usually by the Moral Welfare Organisation, our own staff or other services. Should the unmarried mother require a place in a Home prior and after delivery of her baby this can be arranged and financial responsibility is undertaken by the County Council provided she is a bona fide resident of the West Riding. The mother enters the Home during the latter period of her pregnancy, is admitted to hospital for her confinement and returns to the Home for a further few weeks after the birth of her baby. Sixteen such cases were accommodated in Mother and Baby Homes during the year.

Of the total of 103 live illegitimate births 52 were dealt with in this Division as indicated below:—

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
1. No. of cases dealt with during the year .....			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	5	—	5
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.) .....	26	—	26
(c) Referred by other services .....	21	—	21
TOTALS ...	52	—	52



## 2. Analysis :—

- (a) Married\* (i) with previous illegitimate children .....  
(ii) Without previous illegitimate children .....  
(b) Single (i) with previous illegitimate children .....  
(ii) without previous illegitimate children ...  
(c) Widowed or Divorced  
(i) with previous illegitimate children .....  
(ii) without previous illegitimate children .

TOTALS ...

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
(a) Married* (i) with previous illegitimate children	2	—	2
(ii) Without previous illegitimate children	4	—	4
(b) Single (i) with previous illegitimate children	10	—	10
(ii) without previous illegitimate children	34	—	34
(c) Widowed or Divorced (i) with previous illegitimate children	—	—	—
(ii) without previous illegitimate children	2	—	2
TOTALS	52	—	52

\*For the purpose of the scheme, a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother.

## 3. Ages :—

- (a) Under 15 .....  
(b) 15—19 .....  
(c) 20—24 .....  
(d) 25—29 .....  
(e) 30—39 .....  
(f) 40 and over .....

TOTALS ...

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
(a) Under 15	—	—	—
(b) 15—19	19	—	19
(c) 20—24	18	—	18
(d) 25—29	7	—	7
(e) 30—39	5	—	5
(f) 40 and over	3	—	3
TOTALS	52	—	52



## 4. Disposal:—

## (a) Cases settled:—

- (i) Marriage .....
- (ii) Baby died .....
- (iii) Grandparents to  
take baby home .....
- (iv) Baby adopted .....
- (v) Baby fostered .....
- (vi) Mother keeping  
baby .....

## (b) Cases referred elsewhere .....

(c) Cases in which action  
has been taken but not  
finally settled .....

TOTALS ...

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
(i) Marriage .....	1	—	1
(ii) Baby died .....	3	—	3
(iii) Grandparents to take baby home .....	—	—	—
(iv) Baby adopted .....	5	—	5
(v) Baby fostered .....	—	—	—
(vi) Mother keeping baby .....	43	—	43
(b) Cases referred else- where .....	—	—	—
(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled .....	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	52		52

## **CARE AND AFTER-CARE**

### **Recuperative Home Treatment**

Ten patients were sent to various convalescent homes from this Division during the year following the medical recommendation from the family doctor. Applications are only considered where the patient is recovering from an illness and when it is likely that a period in a convalescent home would hasten recovery.

### **Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home**

1,207 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being nursed in their own homes. Such equipment included commodes, bed pans, rubber sheets and wheelchairs. The latter are for temporary use only as chairs for permanent use are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions through the hospital service.

### **Incontinent Patients**

A laundry service for these patients is available in Morley Borough where arrangements can be made for the soiled linen to be collected and taken to Dewsbury General Hospital for washing. This service has been largely superseded by the use of disposable pads. These pads are more comfortable to the patient, can be changed more frequently than bed linen and are therefore much more convenient.

### **Hospital Liaison**

Four health visitors are engaged in hospital liaison work, two undertaking premature baby liaison at Wakefield General Hospital, Manygates Maternity Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital, one carrying out geriatric liaison with Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, and one diabetic liaison with Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

### **Premature Baby Liaison**

This takes place at Manygates Hospital and Wakefield General Hospital. The Health Visitor visits weekly and obtains environment reports for the Paediatricians and notifies the Divisions of the pending discharge of a premature baby. The Health Visitor also attends a follow-up clinic at Manygates Hospital.

At Leeds Maternity Hospital premature baby liaison consists of the health visitor joining a ward round on the premature baby unit, providing Professor Craig with environmental details obtained by telephone contacts with the respective health visitor and attending a follow-up clinic.

### **Diabetic Liaison**

The Health Visitor attends Dr. Fletcher's Diabetic Clinic every Monday at Clayton Hospital. She does follow-up visits to diabetic patients in her own area and refers patients together with detailed instructions regarding diet and insulin therapy to the health visitor responsible for the patients seen from their Divisionals.

### **Geriatric Liaison**

Geriatric Liaison work at the beginning of the year consisted of social reports and discharge rounds at the County Hospital Wakefield and Headlands, Pontefract.

Most of the patients from Division 13 are now admitted to the County Hospital Wakefield and as the Geriatrician, Dr. Seinathamby discontinued the discharge rounds work now consists of social reports for the Wakefield Hospital when requested



## MENTAL HEALTH

### Mental Welfare Officers

There are three Mental Welfare Officers in the Division who are concerned with the pre-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons and with admission of such persons to hospital when this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour admission service is operated. Recognition of the Mental Welfare Officers' services in the community continues to gain ground and many requests are made for assistance in dealing with social problems which do not necessarily involve clinical diagnosis. The number of people visiting the Divisional Office has continued to build up and many of the questions concern social problems, such as family difficulties and marital disharmony. The excellent relationship which exists between the Mental Welfare Officers and Probation Officers in the area provides opportunities for discussion which result quite frequently in helping patients to a better understanding of their problems.

Since the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners many more border-line cases have been brought to the attention of the mental health service, but there is no doubt that more can be done in this direction as regards the direct contact between Mental Welfare Officers and General Practitioners. Clearly it is not possible to attach three mental welfare officers to the many general practitioners in the Divisional Area. However the future health centre at West Ardsley and the use of Morley Central Clinic by the general practitioners gives us an opportunity to experiment in this field. Generally speaking there is still much to be done in regard to the General Practitioner's appreciation of mental health problems as some doctors are not psychiatrically orientated. Where the General Practitioner is appreciative of the Mental Welfare Officer's experience in mental health problems there is little doubt that the patient does derive considerable benefit.

Many old people are not coming to the notice of the Welfare Services until they present a real emergency in the community. A number of the problems passed on to the Mental Welfare Officers concern the elderly person who has become disturbed mentally and because of the mental condition a regular and adequate diet has not been maintained. There is no doubt that the poor nutritional state contributes to the deteriora-

tion as much as the mental condition and on admission to hospital such cases respond well to medical treatment and a balanced diet.

Shortage of hospital beds during 1967 has been less acute on the male side but there are still difficulties in obtaining short-term in-patient treatment for females. If there is no increase in beds for short-term admission on an informal basis we shall continue to have difficulties in implementing the 1959 Mental Health Act to its most beneficial extent. During the year there has been good liaison between Consultant Psychiatrists, the Mental Welfare Officers and Stanley Royd Hospital Day Centre. Some patients who were unable to receive sufficient continued support in the community have been able to attend daily or once or twice weekly — sufficient in many cases to obviate the need for admission. Twenty-one patients in this Division were attending as at 31st December, 1967.

### **Psychiatric Social Club**

This Club meets every week at Morley Central Clinic on Thursday evenings at 7-30 p.m. Twenty five names appear on the register. About 15 members on average turn up at the club evenings and the Mental Welfare Officers help them to arrange their activities.

It is essentially a friendly club where members can meet others who, if they do not share their problems, at least understand them. Its purpose is to assist in the social reintegration of patients discharged from hospital and to serve as a link between the hospital and domicilliary services.

Since it started in 1962 many people have gained benefit and at least 20 members have after a time been in a position to mix more freely in the community, finding themselves able to return to previous leisure interests and social activities without need of the therapeutic atmosphere of our Social Club. We therefore have a changing membership but nevertheless there are some who have attended regularly since its inception in 1962.



### Ossett Junior Training Centre

At the beginning of 1967 there were 22 children attending the Centre. Their ages ranged between three and 10 years, the average age being seven years. During the year four children were admitted and three were discharged, so that at the 31st December there were 23 children in attendance.

	AGE								
Sex ....	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	Total
Male	—	2	—	4	3	3	1	—	13
Female	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	2	10
Total ..	1	2	—	4	5	8	1	2	23

It will be recalled that in 1965 the age of transfer to West Ardsley Training Centre was lowered from eleven to nine years of age and in January, 1966, ten children aged five to nine years living in Morley were transferred to West Ardsley in order to ease overcrowding at Ossett. Because of this situation consideration was given during 1967 to the erection of prefabricated buildings to accommodate all the children under eleven years of age but it was finally decided to convert the existing West Ardsley Training Centre into a Junior Centre and build a new adult Training Centre/Workshop on adjoining land. Plans for this conversion are now being formulated.

The training programme is wide and geared to the all round social development of the children, and every child without exception appears to have improved socially and intellectually. Visits and outings have been a main part of the programme, promoting a wide variety of projects and interests outside the centre.

The staff consists of the Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor and a General Assistant. A cadet was attached to the Centre and students on the Leeds Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped were seconded for periods of practical training. There is a kitchen staff of one who works part-time, the meals being provided by the Schools Meals Service, a cleaner and a handyman gardener.



The Parent Teacher Association held regular meetings during the year and the membership has shown an increase.

A number of gifts to the centre were made by Inter-aid and these consisted of a television set, play equipment and a set of swings for external use.

# West Ardsley Training Centre

There were 87 trainees in attendance at the Centre at the end of 1967 as follows:—

Section	JUNIOR WING												Spec- ial Care Unit	Total				
	Junior Group						Transitional											
	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	11+	12+	13+	14+	15+							
Age													16+	20+	30+	40+	Vari ous Ages	
Male	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	9	9	2	7	3	39	
Female	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	11	10	6	7	3	48	
Totals	2	5	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	20	19	8	14	6		
Places	13						7						M27	F34			87	
	12						12						M23	F23		6	76	

Ten Morley children, aged five to nine years were transferred from Ossett Training Centre in the January, and during the year there were a further five admissions to the Junior Section. One of the admissions, a boy of 15 years, was fatally injured in a road accident. This influx of young children has meant a reorganisation of the time-tables and the provision of suitable apparatus and play material. The junior group in the Junior Section now accommodates the children aged five to eleven years and is run on Nursery School lines—plenty of free and guided activities with opportunities for the child to explore and experiment in the environment surrounding him. Steady progress has been maintained by all children in the Junior Section and one boy after re-assessment was recommended for admission to a school for educationally subnormal pupils.

During 1967, eight trainees from the Junior Section were transferred to the Adult Section and in addition ten new trainees were admitted—all residents at Healey Croft Hostel. There were five discharges during the same period. As a result of these admissions the female workshop tends to be overcrowded and the lack of space is accentuated when one considers the considerable range of ability of the trainees and the difficult if not impossible problem of grouping them in accordance with their ability. The problem is not quite as bad in the male workshops which are now well equipped with the following machinery:—

#### Fixed Power Machines

Circular Saw 15in. Blade  
Mortice Machine  
Pillar Drill  
Disc Sander 14in.  
Grinder 6in.

#### Portable Hand Power Tools

Pistol Drills  
Orbital Sanders  
Jig Saw  
Router  
Belt Sander  
Paint Sprayer

together with a full range of hand tools for wood and metal construction.



The Industrial Work carried out during 1967 for the County Supplies Department is as follows:—

### FEMALE WORKSHOP

Large Blotting Pads—offices etc. ....	150
Dressing Gowns—Clinics .....	110
Workholder Cases—Schools .....	9500
Pillow Cases—Bleached .....	108
Pillow Cases—Unbleached .....	289
Washleather Mops (Ambulances, Fire Stations) .....	60
Screen Curtains—Clinics (64 curtains) .....	16 sets
Anti-Sunglare Curtains Sch. A.A.E. ....	108 curtains
Blackout Curtains Sch. 12 .....	64 curtains
Pinarettes—Homes .....	7
Library Book Pockets .....	19776
Laundry (Articles per week) .....	480
Christmas Crackers (6,000) .....	500 boxes

### MALE WORKSHOP

Firewood chopping for homes, etc. ....	1257 sacks
Children's Blackboard Cleaners—Schools ...	550
Art Easels 4ft.—Schools .....	133
Corner Flag Poles—Schools .....	544
Map Poles—Schools .....	245
Stilts 3ft. ....	150 pairs
Stilts 4ft. ....	120 pairs
Height Measures 5ft.—Schools .....	54
Furniture Renovation (Stacking Chairs) .....	135
Maintenance of Grounds—as required	

In addition the male trainees and staff covered in an existing part of the building forming an extension which is now used for the chopping of firewood and offers protection from inclement weather. Various apparatus for use in the Centre has also been made, including a sectional stage, stands for machinery and shelves for storage purposes.

Private contracts have been undertaken during the year and strings were inserted in 133,250 carrier bags for Jappa Paper Mills.

The Parent/Teacher Association is extremely active and during the year it was decided to raise funds in order to provide a learner Swimming Pool for the Centre, a target of £1,500 being set which was later raised to £2,000. The Mental Health Sub-Committee agreed to the project but were unable to make a financial contribution and by their own efforts and with the assistance of the Morley Rotary Club the sum of £800 had been obtained by the end of the year. A Swimming Pool Committee has been formed which consists of five parents, five members of staff and representatives of Morley Rotary Club and it is hoped to have reached the target by the end of 1968.

### Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit is situated in the West Ardsley Training Centre and has six places for the severely sub-normal who are in many cases also badly physically handicapped. The ages of those in the Unit are varied and are as follows:—

#### Ages of Trainees Attending Special Care Unit

	Male			Female		
Age	27	7	7	19	9	7

This Unit continues to prove valuable in caring for the severely subnormal and providing relief for the parents during the day. Five out of the six in attendance are doubly incontinent though one seven year old child can now walk unaided.

### Healey Croft Hostel.

This Hostel which was completed in 1965 has places for 29 subnormal adults, 14 male and 15 female and there is a bed in the sick-bay which can be used for short stay cases in an emergency. The staff consists of a warden, two assistant wardens (all residential) an attendant (non-residential but sleeping in if the warden and his wife, who is one of the assistant wardens, are away), two part-time cooks, five part-time domestic assistants and a part-time caretaker.

**Age and Sex of Residents at Healey Croft at the  
31st December, 1967**

Sex	AGE								Total
	16+	19+	22+	25+	30+	40+	50+	60+	
Male ....	2	1	—	3	2	3	3	—	15
Female .	1	4	1	—	4	3	3	—	15
Total .	3	5	1	3	6	6	6	—	30

There have been ten admissions during the year, three of whom were re-admissions, and these ten admissions can be summarised as follows:—

- (a) Subnormal children residing in County Children's Homes who attain the age of 18 years and are considered to be in need of continuous supervision ..... 1
- (b) Short stay admissions ..... 4
- (c) Admissions from the community on social grounds ..... 5

The nine discharges which occurred during the same period are summarised as follows:—

- (a) Discharged to a Wakefield hostel ..... 1
- (b) Discharged to residential work ..... 2
- (c) Returned to former home environment ..... 3
- (d) Short stay admissions ..... 3

The discharging of a case to a Wakefield hostel was a disciplinary action and concerned a male who transgressed the rules in the hostel on two occasions.

Of the ten admissions, two were considered capable of employment and the remainder attended the West Ardsley Training Centre. However, the admission from the Children's Home progressed so well at the centre that she was able to be placed in her first employment and quickly settled into a regular routine.

By the end of the year eleven residents, eight males and three females, were in regular employment and the remaining nineteen residents attended the Training Centre.



1967 was the first year that the hostel could be considered to be really full and by December a small waiting list for admission had developed. The sick-bay bed was used during the year for short-stay cases as the occasions it was required for sickness proved negligible. Towards the end of the year it was also decided to admit those on the waiting list into this bed on a trial basis for periods of four weeks. In this way it was hoped to avoid the long term admission of unsuitable cases from the waiting list.

By the 31st December, 1967, eighteen residents had been in residence for over two years and the combination of a low level of ability and poor or non-existent home conditions had led to the consolidation of such residents who now look to the hostel for security and a home. It would seem unlikely that this situation will show any dramatic change in the near future as the habilitation of this type of subnormal adult in the community can only be a slow process. We must now face the question whether Healey Croft was really intended for this purpose as it would appear the turnover in residents is going to be very small. However, the house in Zoar Street, Morley, which is to be used as a means of assessing the practical possibilities of placing subnormals in a lodging situation may indicate in due course a partial solution to this problem.

### **Lee Grange Hostel.**

This hostel, for persons recovering from mental illness, was opened in July, 1968.

### **Further Projects.**

It has now been decided to adapt the existing West Ardsley Training Centre as a junior centre for 60 children with a new special care unit attached for 12 patients. A new adult centre is to be built with improved workshop facilities which will accommodate 60 adults on a site adjoining the existing centre.

## **SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE**

Under the routine and selective scheme of medical examinations 2,905 children were examined in 1967 and there were no children who were considered to have an unsatisfactory general physical condition.

## SCHOOL POPULATION

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field Rural	Total
No. of departments ...	29	11	6	18	64
No. of children in attendance .....	6418	2413	1368	2636	12835
No. of children examined .....	1529	479	331	567	2906

The numbers of children examined on entering Infant schools and the numbers leaving Secondary Schools were as shown in the following table:—

## ROUTINE SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

Group	Morley		Ossett		Horbury		WakefieldR		Total	
	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis
Entrants	734	—	168	—	141	—	287	—	1330	—
Leavers	460	—	206	—	138	—	170	—	974	—
Total	1194	—	374	—	279	—	457	—	2304	—

Children attending Junior Schools are covered by the non-routine Scheme, and the numbers of these children who were examined are shown under "Selective Examinations" in the following table:—

Type of Examination	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field Rural	Total
Special examinations ...	380	143	89	151	763
Selective examinations .	335	105	52	110	602
Total .....	715	248	141	261	1365

## Cleanliness

Seventy-three children were excluded from school, some on more than one occasion, during the year, because of head infestation and of these eight children were compulsorily cleansed. This compares with 55 exclusions and 14 compulsory cleansings in 1966, though the percentage of infestation in the Division fell from 2.2 in 1966 to 1.5 in 1967.

The health visiting staff makes routine inspections to the schools and all cases of infestation are followed up with advice and supplies of shampoo for the affected child and where necessary for other members of the family.

### CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field R	Total
No. of children examined .....	13966	5314	3967	7132	30379
No. of cases of infestation .....	297	139	3	60	499
% of infestation .....	2.1	2.6	0.08	0.8	1.5
No. of individual cases of infestation .....	264	95	3	47	409
No. of children excluded from school .....	61	12	—	—	73
No. of cleansing notices issued .....	22	5	—	—	27
No. of cleansing orders issued .....	9	—	—	—	9
No. of children compulsorily cleansed .....	8	—	—	—	8
Legal Proceedings .....	—	—	—	—	—

### Vision

All children with a visual acuity of 6/9 are kept under observation and those with less than this are referred for specialist examinations. The following table summarises the findings during the past year.

### RESULTS OF VISION TEST

Age	No. Examined	Normal		Observation		Treatment	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5	1329	1221	91.9	60	4.5	48	3.6
7	643	614	95.6	25	3.8	4	0.6
9	1192	1059	89.0	70	5.8	63	5.2
11	985	929	94.4	53	5.3	3	0.3
13	291	282	96.9	2	0.7	7	2.4
15	966	795	82.5	101	10.4	70	7.1
Total	5406	4900	90.7	311	5.7	195	3.6



A colour vision screening test is undertaken at 11 years of age by means of the Ishihara Colour Plates. The shortened version is used by the health visitor and the test is repeated by the school medical officer using the complete set of plates when a child fails the first test. Colour vision is important when one is considering a future career as with certain occupations in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Merchant Navy, Railways, G.P.O., Police, Pharmacy, Textile Manufacture, Electrical industries, Printing and Paint Trades defective colour vision would be a bar to employment.

### Hearing

All the 7 year old children had their hearing tested by audiometer as a routine and of 886 children tested by the nursing staff 35 were referred to the school medical officer for further investigation. No child has been provided with a hearing aid during the year.

### Clinic and Consultant Services

The Division is well served by neighbouring hospitals and hardly any delay occurs when a consultant's opinion is required. The Division has its own Psychiatrist, Psychologist and the services of several Ophthalmologists on a sessional basis.

Since September we have also been fortunate in having the services of two speech therapists working part-time; the whole time equivalent is equal to a half-time speech therapist, which has led to recommencement of the service.

### Refraction Clinic

Refraction Clinics staffed by specialists are held at Morley Ossett and Wakefield. There were 171 children, equivalent to a waiting period of six months who were still waiting to be seen at the Morley eye clinic at the end of the year. This was due to the number of new referrals. There is virtually no waiting list for the Ossett Eye Clinic, but owing to new referrals there are 48 children awaiting refraction which is equivalent to a two months waiting period for the Wakefield Eye Clinic.

#### ATTENDANCE AT REFRACTION CLINIC IN 1967

	Wakefield	Morley	Ossett	Total
No. of sessions held .....	28	39	24	91
No. of new cases .....	82	123	47	252
No. of refractions carried out ..	285	481	235	1001
No. of cases where spectacles were prescribed .....	76	186	91	353

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

With the consent of the general practitioner children requiring specialist attention are referred to the hospital clinics at Batley and Wakefield.

### Child Guidance Clinic

Child Guidance Clinics continue to be held at Morley and Ossett, each clinic having one weekly session. There has been ample work in both clinics but at present new cases can be seen at once in the Ossett clinic while at Morley even the less urgent cases can be seen within two to three weeks. The work has been facilitated at the Ossett clinic by the much improved accommodation and the more recent alterations at Morley should prove of benefit in the future.

### CHILDREN ATTENDING CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS IN 1967

	Ossett	Morley
Number of sessions held .....	42	42
Number of new cases .....	17	32
Number of cases referred from 1966 .....	19	36
Number of cases discharged or referred for residential accommodation .....	17	28
Number of cases carried forward to 1968...	19	40

### NUMBER OF NEW CASES

Clinic	1964	1965	1966	1967
Ossett .....	9	15	20	17
Morley .....	10	19	31	32

### Speech Therapy Clinic

This clinic was recommenced in September, 1967 after a lapse of two years, with two speech therapists working in the Morley and Gaskell parts of the Division respectively. They are both employed full-time by the West Riding County Council but as they have duties in other areas their whole time equivalent in this Division is equal to a half a therapist which is 50% of our present establishment. As one might expect a great deal of sorting out of existing files had to be undertaken and though 78 cases were discharged from the clinic for reasons specified in the table, 42 other cases were seen for treatment during the last few months of 1967.

1.	Total number of sessions held during year ...	46
2.	(a) No. of new cases treated during year ...	42
	(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year .....	—
	(c) Total No. of cases treated (a + b) .....	42
3.	No of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	29
4.	No. of visits made to schools .....	2
5.	No. of home visits .....	Nil

Analysis of Cases treated during year		Boys	Girls
1.	Stammering .....	6	4
2.	Defects of articulation:—		
	(a) Dyslalia .....	9	3
	(b) Sigmatism .....	1	2
	(c) Rhinolalia, due to—		
	(i) Cleft Palate .....	—	1
	(ii) Nasal obstruction .....	—	—
	(d) Dysarthria .....	—	—
3.	Aphasia .....	—	—
4.	Defective speech due to—		
	(i) Educational subnormality	5	—
	(ii) Deafness .....	1	—
5.	Retarded speech development .....	4	5
6.	Dysphonia .....	—	—
7.	Other defects .....	—	1
Total .....		26	16

#### Anaylsis of cases discharged

No. of children discharged during year		58	20
1.	Speech normal .....	24	9
2.	Speech improved .....	9	3
3.	Unsuitable for treatment .....	—	—
4.	Non co-operation .....	3	1
5.	Left school .....	3	2
6.	Left district .....	16	4
7.	Other reasons:—		
	Admitted to Special School ...	3	1



## Handicapped Pupils

Forty-nine children were either initially ascertained or re-examined during the year and at the end of 1967 we had a total of 218 handicapped children on our register, twenty-two less than in 1966. Of these 108 children were already receiving appropriate education in special schools. Nine physically handicapped children remain to be placed in special schools but the biggest problem remains the provision of appropriate special education both in special schools and the ordinary school for the educationally subnormal child. Forty-one of these children still await placement in special schools and fifty-four have been recommended for special educational treatment in the ordinary school. There is no doubt that there is a need for a Remedial Centre at which such children, normally in attendance at the ordinary school, could attend, say for one day a week. At such a Centre educational therapeutic methods could be undertaken by experienced staff and would undoubtedly be of benefit to such educationally subnormal children.

### Handicapped Pupils recommended for Special Education at 31st December, 1966

Category	Morley	Gaskell	Total
Blind .....	1	—	1
Partially Sighted .....	2	4	6
Deaf .....	4	6	10
Partially Hearing .....	3	2	5
Educationally Subnormal .....	72	36	108
Physically Handicapped .....	6	10	16
Maladjusted .....	7	3	10
Delicate .....	1	—	1
Epileptic .....	—	1	1
Total .....	96	62	158

## Pre-School Handicapped Children

Under the normal scheme congenital abnormalities are notified by the midwife on the birth notification card and in addition to this a card index is kept in the Divisional Health Office of all children who are born with or develop a handicap either physical or mental which may be of such a degree as to necessitate special arrangements for the child's education. These children are closely supervised, frequently visited by the health visitor, and their reports are submitted to the Medical Officers who will eventually come to a decision re the best possible arrangements for every particular child.

## Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

Eighty-four children made application to take part-time employment during the year and all were considered physically fit for such work.

## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting my ninth Annual Report upon the environmental health of the Area for the year 1967. The main body of the report will give details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and in addition to these details the following observations are submitted for your particular attention.

### **General Environmental Hygiene of the Area**

1967 was an extremely difficult year for throughout the twelve months the department was deficient of two of the four district public health inspectors on establishment and consequently, the progress that had been made in various fields suffered a considerable set-back. Despite the shortage of inspectors however, every effort was made to carry out some clearance work, smoke control work, house improvement work and inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. It had been hoped that complete inspections of premises registered under the Act would have been carried out but as this was not possible, it was decided to write to the Ministry of Labour and explain the position to them. Detailed inspections of 126 premises were made during the year.

Every house in the Borough has for some years now been provided with a main water supply and apart from a few isolated houses with privy middens, every house is on the water carriage system. Every year with progress made under slum clearance procedure, the number of unfit houses is gradually becoming less so that within the next eight years, both the first and second clearance programmes should have been completed. At the same time, extremely good progress is being made in improvement areas and by use of improvement grants for providing houses with the amenities of bathroom, hot water and internal w.c.'s.

Progress was made during the year on Improvement Areas Nos. 1 and 2 and out of an original total of 159 houses in Improvement Area No. 1 without the standard amenities



only 42 houses are left in respect of which no action has been taken to improve them. Of the 42 houses, 14 are owner-occupied and the other 28 houses are the subject of Suspended Improvement Notices. During the year, for Improvement Area No. 1, 2 Immediate Notices, 4 Suspended Notices and 3 Final Notices were served after discussions with owners and tenants of the houses concerned. 25 undertakings in respect of houses in Improvement Area No. 2 were accepted from owners during the year and 19 undertakings were accepted in respect of houses outside Improvement Areas where applications had been made by the tenants to the Council to have their homes improved. A Purchase Notice relating to 2 houses included in No. 1 Improvement Area was served on the Council during the year.

There were 206 applications made during the year for Improvement Grants and of these 125 were in respect of tenanted houses and payment of grant was made in respect of 195 houses. A number of these houses were included in the 2 Improvement Areas.

Several meetings took place during the year between Council officers and officers of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in relation to the proposed Environmental Improvement Area at The Falls, East Ardsley. An outline scheme was prepared in detail and the scheme included maps of the Area, plans of houses in the area and coloured slides of the Area in general were taken. The proposed scheme was the subject of a joint paper contributed by the Borough Engineer and myself to the Annual Regional Conference of the East and West Riding National Housing and Town Planning Council.

Progress was made during the year in the clearance of unfit houses and 7 Orders, 5 Clearance and 2 Compulsory Purchase were represented to Committee involving a total of 138 houses. During the year too 52 houses were dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses, 47 of which became the subject of Demolition Orders and the other 5, of Closing Orders. 15 Clearance Orders were confirmed during the year with a total of 168 houses. Two Public Inquiries involving 3 Orders were held and the Orders were subsequently confirmed without modification.

During the year Smoke Control Order No. 28 covering most of the North Ward of the Borough came into operation and at the end of the year, 33 Smoke Control Orders were in operation and these affected 6,355 premises and covered 5,110



acres. Smoke Control Orders Nos. 29, 34 and 35 were submitted to the Minister for confirmation and were confirmed in July 1967. The three areas affected 690 premises and covered 368 acres. It is still hoped that the whole of the Borough will be covered by Smoke Control Orders by 1977, the target year.

Again the amount of smoke nuisance from industrial chimneys during the year was negligible but many residents of the Woodkirk Area are justifiably annoyed that no action is taken regarding smoke emission from the chimneys of brickworks in the area. The works come under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate and not the Local Authority and as this industry has been given until 1970 to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, little action can be taken in respect of the offending chimneys in the meantime. There was however some nuisance arising from smoke from burning quarries and the burning of car bodies in wreckers' yards. Appropriate action was taken to abate the nuisances.

Some valuable assistance was received from the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation which agreed to bring its Mobile Exhibition Unit into the area for a week and this was stationed in those parts of the Borough affected by confirmed Smoke Control Orders between the time of confirmation and operation. The Unit was well attended at each of the points where it was stationed.

The continual growth of the Borough seriously affects the rate of refuse collection and the service on the whole cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Householders today demand a regular collection and so far it has not been possible to give this type of service which is particularly haphazard after public holidays and after the Morley Feast holidays. Although on each occasion overtime is resorted to, it takes a considerable time to remove the back log of refuse. The position was so serious after the Morley Feast holiday that discussions were held with the men and it was agreed that holidays during 1968 would be staggered in order to improve the service. Preliminary talks were also held to ascertain what could be done to operate a regular 5 day collection by the introduction of a bonus system.

The tip at Dewsbury Road, Tingley was in use throughout the year and at one period when disposal was carried out at the highest level of the tip, complaints of paper being blown on to his land were made by the person farming the adjoining

fields. A certain amount of high fencing was carried out to abate the nuisance from blowing paper. Regular treatment of the tip has kept it relatively free from rat infestation. Successful prosecutions were brought against 6 persons found "totting" on the tip. One of the dangers to this filthy habit is the starting of fires on the tip which not only renders a serious smoke and smell nuisance but also causes a portion of the tipping area to be unusable until the fire is completely extinguished. The help of the Police in keeping unauthorised persons away from the tip is greatly appreciated. The amount of waste paper sold during the year was 368 tons and the income derived from such sale was £3,017.

Despite the staffing difficulties throughout the year, regular chemical and bacteriological sampling of foods, particularly susceptible food-stuffs was carried out. During the year, 2 Notices under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 were served on a milk producer whose premises are situated outside the area of the Borough when, on sampling, *brucella abortus* was found to be present in the milk. The action taken was in accordance with Ministry Circular 17/66. In all 54 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and 57 samples of milk for chemical examination. Four samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis were found to be unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken in all cases, legal proceedings being taken in respect of 3 of the samples. Some concern was shown over 16 samples of ice cream being reported on as unsatisfactory when submitted for bacteriological examination. The trouble was found to be due to the pasteurised mix before reconstitution being unsatisfactory and on each occasion the consignments at the distribution centre were returned to the manufacturer. The firm eventually closed down their distribution centre in the Borough.

A large consignment of peeled shrimps imported into this country from Norway and sampled by the Tyne Port Health Authority before transmission to Morley for distribution were found to contain *Bacillus Cereus* and were therefore considered to be unfit. The whole consignment in storage at Morley was batch sampled with the co-operation of the firm to which the shrimps were consigned. A large percentage of one batch was found to be heavily contaminated with an organism which grew in the sealed container at summer room temperature. The contaminating organism was not known to produce disease but it



was pointed out to the firm that the fact that the cans were non-sterile meant that it was not safe to exclude the possibility of pathogenic organisms being present in some of the cans of this batch. Although there were no legal grounds for condemning the whole of this batch, the firm was requested to return the whole of the batch to their suppliers in Norway. The firm quite readily agreed to return 66 cases of 48 tins to their suppliers in Norway. The remainder of the consignment was then released for distribution.

Following the publication of Circular 26/66 by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the subject of Gypsies, a joint meeting of representatives of Batley, Morley and the West Riding County Council took place when it was decided to form a Working Party to investigate the possibility of providing a site for gypsy caravans within the two Boroughs.

Although as previously stated, the staffing position was acute throughout the year, excellent co-operation was received from the remaining members to ensure that every important aspect of our work was carried out and the figures in the body of the report substantiate this statement. Further pressure was put on the Department when in October, owing to serious outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in Cheshire, Shropshire and North Wales, the Borough formed part of a large Foot and Mouth Disease Controlled Area in which movement of animals was controlled by licence. Arrangements had to be made to issue licences to stockowners during weekdays and weekends.

Because of staffing difficulties during the past two years, it was decided to appoint an additional student public health inspector and Mr. R. Askew commenced duties as student in September. Mr. G. Wright left in January 1967 to undertake Voluntary Service Overseas in Peru.

I wish to record my sincere appreciation to Dr. Ireland for the interest he has taken in all the activities of this department. I should like to pay tribute to the whole of the staff, inspectional, clerical and cleansing staff who have given me loyal and conscientious support and to express my thanks and appreciation for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health Committee have supported our work throughout the year.

E. CYRIL LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation, until 1st October, 1961, owned the Waterworks undertaking but by the terms of the Wakefield and District Water Order, 1961, the Borough Water Undertaking lost its separate identity and was transferred to the New Board which now supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes.

The water supplied by the Board comes in part from the Board's reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Board and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1967, by Public Health Inspectors.

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	—	—	4	—	67	2
Private supply	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	—	—	4	—	67	2

The two unsatisfactory samples were isolated ones and re-sampling obtained satisfactory results.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers .....	16377
No of houses with satisfactory private drainage .....	82
No of houses with unsatisfactory drainage .....	8

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered :—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

The houses with unsatisfactory drainage are situated in remote unsewered areas and are gradually becoming less in number.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been given by the Borough Engineer.

Works of reconstruction of the main Dewsbury Road Sewage Works have been completed apart from minor additions.

A scheme for the reconstruction of the Drighlington Sewage Works at Cockersdale is now awaiting contract action for works of reconstruction.

Schemes for the reconstruction of Fenton Dam Sewage Works, Kirkhamgate and for Tingley Pumping Station were in preparation at the year end.

Attention is being given to storm water overflows for the Churwell area and Common Lane, East Ardsley.

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

Also completed during the year were drainage systems to miscellaneous small housing estates.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets .....	16459
No. of waste water closets .....	—
No. of privy middens .....	8
No. of pail or tub closets .....	—

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1967, are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 15,575 tons.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected — 17,249 premises.

Net cost per ton £3.3.1.

Net cost per 1,000 population £1,126.

Net cost per 1,000 premises £2,883.

### Refuse Collection.

There was again a spate of complaints during the year regarding the inadequacy of the refuse collection service particularly immediately after public holidays and the Morley



Feast Holiday when this section of the Department was virtually closed for a fortnight. Discussions took place in September with the collection staff and it was agreed that from the 1st April, 1968, holidays would be staggered and spread out over the normal holiday months. This would enable normal service to be given during the month of August and thus avoid the back log of refuse which has had to be collected during the month of September. Preliminary discussions also took place regarding the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme to provide a 5 day collection service. The actual introduction of such a scheme will take some considerable time as any incentive bonus scheme these days has to be related to productivity and this might well mean a work study of the service. The average monthly percentage hours lost during the year was as follows :—

Sickness	Holidays	Other Reasons
5.8	6.7	0.3

There was 14.2% available refuse collection vehicle working time lost during the months of July and August owing to staff holidays.

The Civic Amenities Act 1967 could affect the refuse collection service should householders require bulky refuse to be removed from their homes. Any person residing within the Borough can obtain permission to take to the Council tip during normal working hours, any refuse that cannot be removed on the normal rounds. The Department tries to deal sympathetically with householders who have difficulty in getting rid of bulky refuse particularly furniture for which they have no further use. This problem often arises when relatives find that they have to empty a house completely because of the death of a near relative. This work is often undertaken by the Department and a charge is made based on the scale for removal of trade refuse.

The following is the scale of charges approved by the Council for the removal of trade refuse :—

Annual Charge per bin ...	£2.15.0
Annual Charge per load	£185. 0.0
Charge per load for	
single collection .....	£4. 0.0
Charge for odd items	10.0 per piano
collected :—	5.0 each other item
Charge for tipping	
facilities .....	6.0 per load

The following table shows the number and type of vehicles operated by the Department at the end of 1967.



Make	Reg. No.	Year Purchased	Type of Body	Capacity	Duty
Austin	UWW535	1958	Side Loader	12 cu. yd.	Spare vehicle
Austin	WWX664	1959	Side Loader	12 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
Austin	5542WW	1960	Side Loader	12 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
Dennis Paxit	5826WY	1961	Compression	18/24 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	156GWR	1963	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	EWRI175C	1964	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	HYG341C	1965	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	NWR695D	1966	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
Morris	669CWX	(November) 1963	Dropside truck	2 tons	Paper collection
Weatherall	CCX700B	1964	Loading Shovel	—	Tip operations
Austin	HWY554C	1965	Mini Van	5 cwt.	Public conveniences
Austin	HWY555C	1965	Mini Van	5 cwt.	Handyman Duties
Austin	MYG349D	1966	A.35	5 cwt.	Cleansing Officer's Duties

### **Refuse Disposal.**

All the refuse collected was disposed of on the tip at Dewsbury Road, Tingley. Little trouble was caused at the tip during the year. Rentokil treated the tip regularly throughout the year for rat infestation and the extent of infestation on the tip for some years now has been negligible. There was no need for any culverting of the beck to be carried out during the year. Local builders were allowed to tip rubble and unwanted soil from digging operations on to the tip and this was useful as sealing material to prevent outbreaks of fire on the tip. Throughout the year we were in a fortunate position to be able to stockpile some of the soil for future use. High fencing was erected on part of the tip's boundary in an effort to prevent paper and cellophane in particular from being blown on to the adjoining fields. Unauthorised persons were apprehended by the Police when engaged in 'totting' operations on the tip and legal proceedings were brought against six men. The fines imposed and the fact that the Police have the tip under observation should act as a deterrent to this practice of removing materials from the tip.

### **Abandoned Vehicles.**

There is an ever increasing number of vehicles being found abandoned usually on waste land in the Borough. Unless immediate action is taken to remove these vehicles, they can become a source of danger to children as on occasions, it is found that petrol has been left in the tanks. No vehicle can be removed until exhaustive enquiries have been carried out as to their ownerships and during the period of enquiry, it is found that parts are taken from the vehicles. This practice could mean a charge having to be made to remove the vehicle as a 'non-runner' but so far through the co-operation of a commercial waste trader in the Borough, no cost has been incurred in removing vehicles. As owners of these vehicles are seldom traced, any charges made for removing them would be yet another charge on the refuse collection service.

### **Waste Paper.**

All the salvage income was derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. Baling is carried out with the use of a power operated press. In addition to the waste paper collected on the refuse collection rounds, one vehicle, a drop side truck

is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises. No charge is made for the collection of clean waste paper.

There was a decrease of 1 ton in the amount of waste paper collected in the preceding year, but the target of 30 tons per month was reached for the year.

Income from the sale of waste paper for 1967 was £3,017 and the total weight of waste paper collected was 368 tons.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1956	.....	169 tons
1957	.....	166 „
1958	.....	169 „
1959	.....	151 „
1960	.....	217 „
1961	.....	266 „
1962	.....	218 „
1963	.....	227 „
1964	.....	294 „
1965	.....	378 „
1966	.....	369 „
1967	.....	368 „

### General.

Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1950 a total of £55,309 has been received from the sale of salvage material.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall	.....	Men
Princess Street	.....	Women
(Temporary)		
Bridge Street	.....	Men
Fountain Street	.....	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	.....	Men and Women



Bruntcliffe .....	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park .....	Men and Women
Chapel Hill .....	Men and Women
Churwell .....	Men and Women
Gildersome .....	Men and Women
Drighlington .....	Men and Women
Westerton Road .....	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground..	Men and Women

In addition to the above, as the Department had a vehicle and equipment available for the cleansing of public conveniences, the following conveniences were taken over from the Parks Department for the purpose of daily cleansing:—

Lewisham Park.  
Dartmouth Park.  
Churwell Park.  
Drighlington Park.

Every convenience is visited and cleansed daily and minor repairs are carried out where required. The vehicle used for the transport of the public convenience attendant assists the Divisional Health Office to operate a laundry scheme for incontinent persons. The attendant collects soiled laundry at the houses, transports them for washing and ironing at Dewsbury General Infirmary and returns clean laundry to the houses. Because of severe damage caused by vandals, the Hesketh Lane conveniences were demolished during the year.

## MORTUARY

The new mortuary was brought into use in October 1966. The new building adjoins the central depot in Corporation Street and is situate at the rear of the site of the new police station. It comprises a reception room in which a 3 tier refrigerator is provided, a post-mortem room, an office for the pathologist, ante-room and suitable viewing room.

## NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1967:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies .....	39	47
Defective drainage .....	4	19
Defective sink waste pipes .....	5	8
Defective gutters and downspouts .....	31	45
Defective plasterwork .....	15	16
Defective sashcords .....	13	18
Defective water closets .....	27	41
Dirty Water closets .....	1	1
Defective woodwork .....	2	21
Defects of water supply .....	15	16
Inadequate water supply .....	6	6
House dilapidations .....	61	69
Dampness in dwellings .....	4	12
Rain penetration of dwellings .....	44	24
Worn sinks .....	—	1
Defective bath .....	—	2
Worn entrance steps .....	2	1
Accumulation of rubbish .....	3	5
Defective paving .....	1	1
Insufficient refuse accommodation .....	43	55
Offensive accumulation .....	2	—
Reflux of smoke .....	2	2
Keeping of Animals .....	—	1
Defective roofs .....	3	36
Dirty house .....	1	—
Dangerous wall .....	4	4
Dangerous buildings .....	—	1
Lack of artificial lights .....	1	—
Flooding of land .....	—	1
Defective brickwork .....	5	3
Defective threshold .....	—	1
	—	—
	334	457
	—	—

Total number of visits made in connection with the	
above nuisances .....	2618
Statutory notices served .....	65
Informal notices served .....	269
357 informal notices and 100 statutory notices were complied with.	

The number of nuisances found and dealt with each year is gradually decreasing. This is understandable as the worst of the houses have been dealt with by clearance action and with a considerable number of the older houses being improved with the aid of grants, owners generally are found to be taking more interest in the maintenance of their properties. It was necessary to threaten legal proceedings against two owners before effective repairs to their dwellinghouses were carried out.

A considerable amount of time was spent, much of it outside normal office hours, in investigating complaints of noise nuisance. Despite many hours being spent in visiting and observing certain industrial premises, it was not possible in some instances to substantiate complaints of nuisance from noise and in a few cases to the obvious dissatisfaction of the complainants. A number of noise nuisances were solved without having to serve statutory notices but solutions were found through the co-operation and sympathy of the industrialists concerned. In order to prevent noise nuisance occurring, there must be at all times close co-operation between planning authorities and public health departments particularly in the proposed siting of new industries in close proximity to residential properties.

Figures of Nuisances for the past five years were:—

1967 .....	334
1966 .....	408
1965 .....	431
1964 .....	469
1963 .....	561

### LETHAL CHAMBER

Unwanted or injured dogs brought for destruction are painlessly destroyed in the electro thanator. Similarly cats are dealt with in a Chloroform lethal chamber.



## LAND CHARGES ACT

1202 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

## SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

69 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1967. 9 samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory.

In all cases of unsatisfactory results, re-sampling results showed the water to be satisfactory and safe for bathing.

## VERMINOUS INFESTATION

The availability of insecticide over the years has made severe infestations of bed bugs, lice and fleas things of the past. Occasionally isolated cases arise and these are easily dealt with either by the department or as part of the comprehensive disinfestation contract with Rentokil Laboratories. Isolated infestations of red mites arise mainly in new houses and these have been adequately dealt with by the use of malathion.

Furniture and effects of families moving into Council houses are inspected before removal takes place. In the majority of cases, this is no more than a precautionary measure and indeed in some cases this duty is an embarrassment for the inspector and possibly for the householder too. This was not so of course a few years ago when it was imperative that the furniture of tenants in clearance areas was inspected before removal into a Council house for a number of these houses were known to have a history of bed bug infestation. These houses have long since been demolished and the infestation of a Council house is a rarity.

Advantage is always taken of the advisory services of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects.

## RODENT CONTROL

Treatments carried out during the year.

Premises	Rats	Mice	Total
Domestic .....	259	175	434
Industrial .....	—	—	—
Commercial .....	26	26	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	285	201	486
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of treatments carried out—486.

The annual contract with Rentokil Laboratories for the comprehensive treatment of premises for rodent infestation was renewed for the third year. The two previous annual contracts proved satisfactory in that there was a financial overall saving without giving an inferior service to householders and occupiers of commercial and industrial premises. The treatment cost to the latter on a rechargeable basis was higher than that charged by the department when we operated our own disinfection service but there were hardly any complaints. Many of the occupiers of commercial premises entered into private servicing contracts with Rentokil for the inspection and treatment of their premises.

The periodical inspection and treatment of sewage works and Dewsbury Road refuse tip has virtually cleared these areas of rat infestation. On the advice of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the number of sewer manholes treated is now a more realistic percentage of the total number of sewer manholes in the area.

The contract with Rentokil includes the periodical inspection and treatment of sewage works and refuse tips, the six monthly treatment of sewers and the treatment of domestic premises.

In practice, the department telephones complaints of infestations daily to the Rentokil office and their service operator carries out an inspection and treatment. A detailed schedule of premises inspected and treated is returned by the firm to the department for each month. The cost of rechargeable work is borne by the department who recovers it from the occupiers of the premises concerned. The method of dealing with complaints, the recording of treatments and the right of entry into premises were fully discussed and agreed before the contract was brought into effect.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

### Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made ..... 45

The amount of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys in the Borough is now negligible. Boiler plants in industrial premises are efficient and modern which is to the advantage of the industrialists and the community. Excessive smoke emission however still exists in those areas where brickworks are operated but these come within the control of the Alkali Inspectorate and not the local authority. This industry has been given until 1970 before their plants are required to comply with the provisions of the Permitted Periods Regulations and I trust that no further extension of time will be allowed by the Ministry for by then 14 years will have passed since the Clean Air Act came into operation—time enough for any industry to find a way to operate its plant without seriously polluting the atmosphere. The local Alkali Inspector is reminded of the pollution from the brickworks each time he calls at the Department to discuss matters generally.

The problem of industrial smoke which had to be dealt with during the year was smoke pollution other than from a chimney. Action had to be taken on a number of occasions against the occupiers of quarries which are being used as private tips and where controlled tipping procedure is not being carried out. A serious smoke nuisance arises whenever these tips are on fire and the resultant pollution extends over a vast area; is sometimes visible for many miles and virtually makes a mockery of the considerable sums of money spent each year on domestic smoke control work. Other culprits polluting the atmosphere are the persons engaged in recovery of materials from car bodies at wreckers' yards who deliberately set fire to these bodies so as to get rid of unwanted upholstery, tyres, etc., and thereby create a serious smoke nuisance. The provisions contained in the Clean Air Act to deal with smoke other than smoke from a chimney are not very strong and the Health Committee adopted a section contained in the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964 so that swifter and more positive action could be taken when the necessity arose. Details of the extent of the new powers were circulated to the occupiers of quarries used as tips and to the occupiers of every car wrecking yard in the Borough.



Prior approval of installations were granted in respect of 3 plants during the year—two in respect of oil-fired boilers and one in respect of coal-fired boiler.

#### Domestic Smoke—

During the year Smoke Control Order No. 28 came into operation on the 1st July and Smoke Control Orders Nos. 29, 34 and 35 were confirmed in July to come into operation on the 1st July, 1968. Towards the end of the year Smoke Control Orders Nos. 36, 37 and 38 were approved by the Health Committee but it was decided to postpone the submission of Smoke Control Order No. 38—Harthill/Gelder Road, Gildersome to the Ministry for the time being. By the end of 1967 confirmed and operative Smoke Control Orders covered 5,110 acres and affected 6,355 premises. It will be seen that more than half the area of the Borough is now covered by Smoke Control Orders.

As considerable amount of development has taken place in operative Smoke Control Areas since the programme was commenced, the actual number of premises in the Areas is felt to be greater than the number given in the preceding paragraph which has been arrived at by the count of premises when the Orders were submitted to the Ministry. It is hoped that when pressure of work is not as great as it is at the present time, an effort will be made to arrive at the correct figure.

During the latter months of the year, observations showed that some householders on a few estates were burning fuel other than authorised fuel. Advisory letters were sent to all householders of a particular estate pointing out that offenders were liable to a penalty of £10 if the terms of the Smoke Control Order were not complied with and if legal proceedings were instituted against them.

The following are details of Smoke Control Orders which were confirmed in the Borough at the 31st December, 1967.

# **BOROUGH OF MORLEY. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.**

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No.	Area	Acres	Premises	Total Estimated Cost	Health Committee Approval	Date of Order	Order Confirmed	Date of Operation of Order
1	Low Moor.	558	Coun.—441 Pvte.—71	£1,032	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
2	Springfield House, Victoria Road.	4½	Pvte.—60	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
3	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	9¼	Pvte.—108	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
4	Harwill Avenue, Churwell.	2¾	Pvte.—25	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
5	City.	3½	Coun.—72	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
6	Moorhead, Gildersome.	22¾	Coun.—250	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
7	West Lea Estate.	6½	Pvte.—53	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road.	2¼	Pvte.—20	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome.	5½	Pvte.—39	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
10	Wakefield/Bradford Road.	1202	Coun.—141 Pvte.—520	£13,011	13.12.60	9.12.61	30.5.62	1.6.63

# **SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).**

		72	Coun.—70 Pvte.—91	£271	13.12.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.6.63
11	Old Road, Churwell.							
12	Common Lane, East Ardsley.	3½	Pvte.—33	Nil	14.3.61	29.4.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
13	Rein Road Estate.	6	Pvte.—58	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.7.62
14	Main Street, East Ardsley.	4	Pvte.—42	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
15	Street Lane, Gildersome.	2	Pvte.—27	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
16	Reedsdale Gardens, Street Lane, Gildersome.	16	Pvte.—76	£35	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
17	East Park Street (Development) Morley.	60	Pvte.—57	£15	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
18	Dean Park Estate, Drighlington.	122	Pvte.—124	Nil	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
19	Nepshaw Lane Estate, Asquith Avenue, Morley.	6	Coun.—74	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
20	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	14½	Pvte.—83	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
21	St. Peter's Crescent, Morley.	2½	Pvte.—32	Nil	20.11.62	10.12.62	29.3.63	1.10.63



## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

22	College Road, Gildersome.	3	Pvte.—26	Nil	11.12.62	10.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
23	Development Church Street, Morley.	416	Pvte.—261	£327	11.12.62	24.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
24	Upper Green, West Ardsley.	1.5	Pvte.—14	Nil	11.12.62	15.2.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
25	West Ardsley/Wood- kirk.	900	Pvte.—585	£11,095	15.1.63	29.3.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
26	Churwell Park Estate.	4	Coun.—74	Nil	19.2.63	21.3.63	27.8.63	1.6.64
27	Jackson Lane Re-development.	6	Coun.—100	Nil	19.3.63	23.4.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
28	North Ward	743	Coun.—409 Pvte.—562 Others—31	£46,754	28.5.64	5.6.64	29.12.64	1.7.67
29	Scott Green, Gildersome	18	Pvte.—173	£120	13.9.63	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68
30	Development: King St. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	25	Pvte.—132 Coun.—74	£220	15.12.64	6.1.65	19.8.65	1.7.66
31	Development: Lewisham Grove, Morley.	9	Pvte.—32 Others—2	Nil	16.3.65	2.4.65	19.8.65	1.6.66
32	Moorhead Est. Gild.	4	Coun.—58	£6,000	16.3.65	17.6.65	19.8.65	1.4.66
33	Buckross Dev. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	100	Pvte.—125	Nil	8.9.65	3.12.65	16.2.66	1.9.66
34	Bradford Road. Drighlington.	150	Pvte.—26 Coun.—86	£8,907	13.12.66	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68
35	Tingley/West Ardsley.	200	Pvte.—319 Coun.—86	£14,760	13.12.66	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68

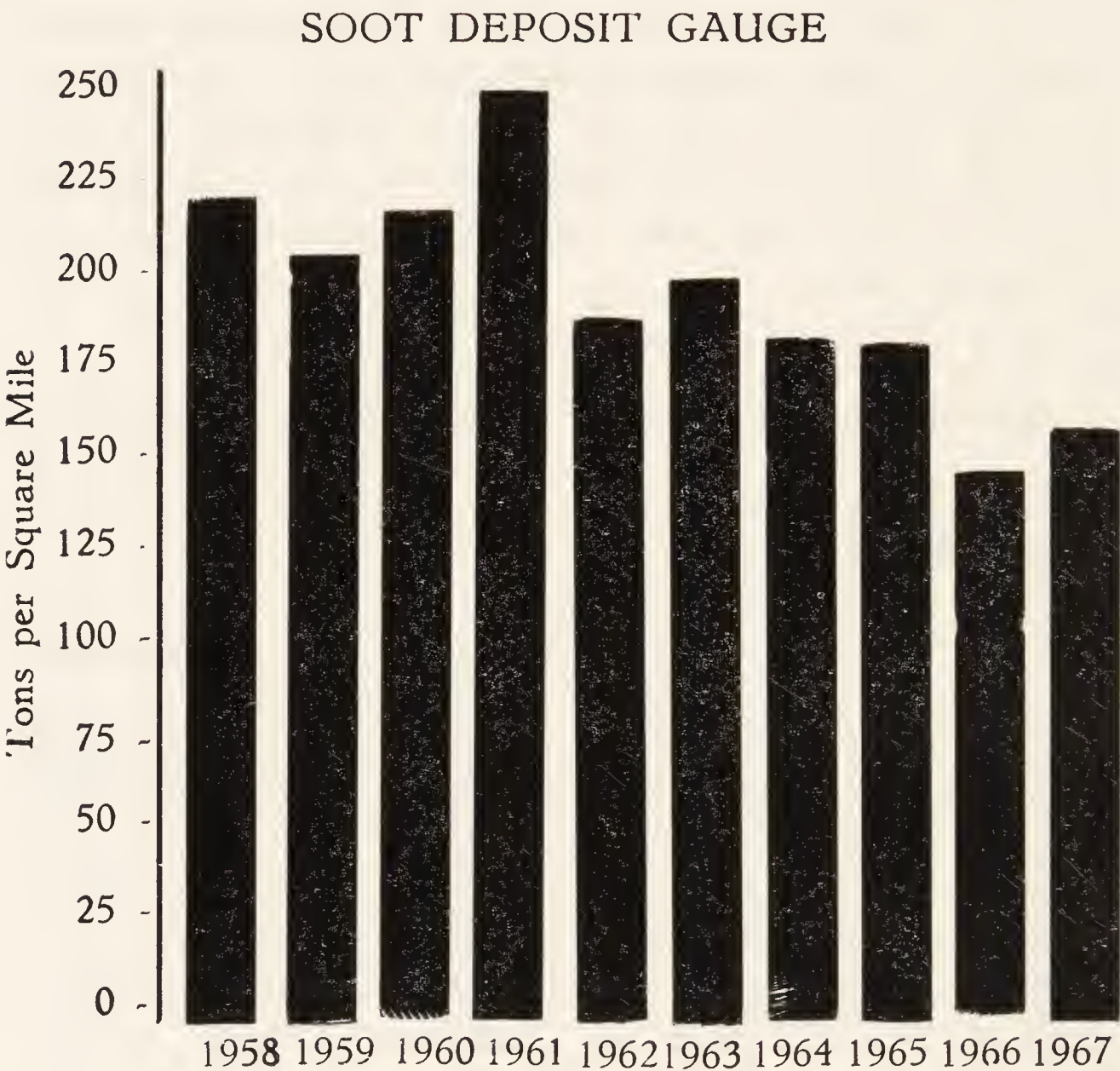
Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits. sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles. One of each of these types of gauge is in use in the central Morley area, and a suction air filter is in use in the Gildersome area.

Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

### Central Morley.

	Central Morley			Gildersome
	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO <sub>3</sub> Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Air Filter (Mg/100 ms per day)	Air Filter Mg./100 ms per day)
January .....	10.64	2.12	20	15
February ...	13.28	1.46	13	9
March .....	12.27	0.59	6	6
April .....	10.88	1.44	9	7
May .....	15.45	0.71	8	6
June .....	7.73	0.68	4	3
July .....	12.27	0.38	3	3
August .....	19.62	0.49	5	4
September ...	15.51	0.36	8	7
October .....	11.63	0.43	7	5
November ...	11.45	1.28	23	17
December ...	8.44	1.15	15	11

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram



**RAG FLOCK ACT**

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock .....	—
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc. ....	3
Total number of inspections .....	2



Samples taken :—

Woollen Felt .....	1
Rag flock .....	2

All three samples were satisfactory.

## FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	46	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	283	26	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) .....	3	—	—	—

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors .....	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Sanitary Conveniences:</b>					
(a) Insufficient .....	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
	4	3	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ....	2					
Cleaning and Washing .....						
Household Linen .....						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery .....						
Electro-plate .....						
File making .....						
Brass and brass articles .....						
Fur pulling .....						
Iron and steel .....						
Anchors and grapnels .....						
Cart gear .....						
Locks, latches and keys .....						
Umbrellas, etc. ....						
Artificial flowers .....						
Nets, other than wire nets .....						
Tents .....						
Sacks .....						
Racquet and tennis balls .....						
Paper bags .....						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .....						
Brush making .....						
Pea picking .....						
Feather sorting .....						
Carding of buttons, etc. ....						
Stuffed toys .....						
Basket making .....						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc. ....						
Textile weaving .....	6					
Lampshades .....						
Total .....	8					



## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

### **Foot and Mouth Disease**

The widespread and serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in Cheshire, Shropshire and North Wales added considerably to the work of the Department from October to the end of the year as the Borough was included in a Controlled Area where movement of cloven-hooved animals was by licence only. Arrangements were made for the issue of licences to stock owners for essential movements during the weekdays and weekends. A leaflet was prepared on precautions that could be taken by stockowners at their premises and these were issued to them with the licences.

A farmer in the Borough reported a suspected case of Foot and Mouth Disease on his premises in November. Form A was served immediately on the farm and all the necessary statutory steps were taken. After the animals had been examined by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the disease was not confirmed and the restrictions were withdrawn.

### **Transit of Horses Order**

Observations were made again this year on vehicles carrying horses as they entered and unloaded at Lee Gap Fair, West Ardsley. Each vehicle was inspected to ascertain whether it complied with the provisions of the Transit of Horses Order. The owners of five vehicles were reported to the Health Committee and warnings were issued to the owners of four of the vehicles and the Committee instructed that legal proceedings be instituted against one owner.

After a detailed examination of every vehicle at the Fair the previous year, there was a great improvement in the condition of vehicles at the Fair this year.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### **Registration and Inspection.**

During the year 59 new premises employing 203 persons were registered under the Act. Detailed inspections were carried out at 36 new premises and re-inspections were carried out at 90 premises during the year. By the end of 1967, 394 premises employing a total of 1,599 persons had been registered under the Act.

### **Cleanliness.**

No action had to be taken against occupiers of premises registered under the Act regarding the cleanliness of their premises.

### **Temperature.**

Re inspections of premises in respect of which informal action had been taken to provide thermometers in the rooms or where heating provisions had been found to be inadequate, showed that the necessary steps had been taken to comply with the Act.

### **Sanitary Conveniences.**

Satisfactory provisions were found to have been made for suitable and adequate sanitary conveniences at all premises which were subject to an initial inspection.

### **Lighting**

Advice was given to occupiers of premises where lighting was found to be inadequate. In the majority of cases, all that was necessary was to increase the intensity of light on the working plane.

### **Washing Facilities.**

In the main washing facilities were found to be adequate in the majority of premises inspected.

### **Accidents.**

One accident was notified during the year. It occurred at a shop where an employee slipped on the floor and sprained her foot. The accident was not attributed to any negligence on the part of the employer.

### **General.**

Inspection of premises registered under the Act in the main have shown the condition of the premises are fairly satisfactory and contraventions found have not been of a serious nature.

**Table A.**

Class of premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	24	125	5
Retail Shops	26	183	10
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	5	31	7
Catering Establishments open to the public — Canteens	3	50	14
Fuel Storage Depots	1	5	—
Total	59	394	36

**Table B.**

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to

Registered premises ..... 126

**Table C.**

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	569		
Retail Shops	588		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	191		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	224		
Canteens	11		
Fuel Storage Depots	16		
Totals	Male 773	Female 826	Total 1599

**Accidents reported:—**

Workplace	Fatal or Non-Fatal	Injury		
		Cause	Nature	Site
Shop	Non- Fatal	Fall	Sprain	Foot



## HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 and the Public Health Act, 1961, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

Regulations also empower the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such byelaws are in operation in this area.

There are 45 hairdressers on the register and 32 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 4 inspections were carried out.

## HOUSING

### General Statistics.

No. of back to back houses in area .....	2257
No. of single back houses in area .....	1042
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses) .....	8479
No. of Council houses .....	4689
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programmes .....	4258
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1967 .....	2832
Total number of houses in the area .....	16467
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action .....	357

**Repair of Houses.**

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957 .....	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936 .....	47
Total number of houses repaired .....	247
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above .....	2618

**Improvement Grants.**

No. of improvement grants approved during the year .....	206
Discretionary Grants .....	2
Standard Grants .....	204

**Slum Clearance.****(a) Individual houses.**

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	47
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	5
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority .....	—

**(b) Clearance Areas**

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year .....	7
No. of houses included in these areas .....	138
No. of persons to be displaced .....	332

**(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year .....**

220

**New House Building**

No. of new houses provided during the year:—	
(a) By local authority .....	194
(b) By private enterprise .....	283
Total .....	477

### **Overcrowding.**

The number of cases of statutory overcrowding in the area is negligible. There are however some cases of overcrowding on bedroom standard where persons of opposite sex over the age of 10 years have to share a bedroom. Whenever such cases come to light they are reported to the Tenancy sub-Committee and the majority of cases are given sympathetic consideration. On the whole the Borough has not an overcrowding problem of any magnitude.

### **Clearance.**

There were seven Clearance Areas declared during the year with a total of 138 houses and 52 houses were made the subject of Demolition and Closing Orders (47 Demolition Orders and 5 Closing Orders). The number of Clearance Orders confirmed by the Ministry during the year was 15 with a total of 168 houses. Clearance action involved the holding of 2 Public Inquiries in respect of 3 Orders during the year.

Some difficulty was experienced in the demolition of vacant houses in confirmed Clearance Orders. Many of the houses had received attention by vandals, had become an eyesore and were a positive danger to children and residents of the neighbourhood. Orders were given to contractors to demolish the houses and clear the sites and the cost was recharged to the owners concerned. In a number of instances, it was possible to agree with the owners of the houses on the payment involved once a firm price had been given by a contractor.

### **Improvement.**

The number of Standard Improvement Grants approved during one year was 206 and 125 of these were in respect of tenanted houses. Payment of grant was made in respect of 195 houses and a number of these houses were included in the 2 Improvement Areas.

Statutory action was taken in respect of the 2 Improvement Areas and owners and occupiers of the dwellinghouses concerned were invited to meet the Housing General sub-Committee to discuss the proposals in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. In addition similar action was taken in respect of houses outside Improvement Areas where the tenants, had made written representation to the Council for



their homes to be provided with the standard amenities. Extension of time was granted in respect of 4 houses in Improvement Area No. 1 for the carrying out of improvements and a Purchase Notice relating to 4 houses was served on the Council. Eventually the owner sold one house, improved one of the houses and the Council purchased the other two houses at District Valuer's valuation.

The statutory action taken was as follows:—

Improvement Area No. 1.

Number of Immediate Notices served .....	2
Number of Suspended Notices served .....	4
Number of Final Notices served .....	3

Improvement Area No. 2.

Number of Undertakings accepted .....	25
---------------------------------------	----

Houses Outside Improvement Areas.

Number of Undertakings accepted .....	19
---------------------------------------	----

### **Certificate of Disrepair**

One Certificate of Disrepair was cancelled during the year, the necessary repairs having been completed by the owner.

The following table gives an indication of the state of the Council's Clearance programmes.

# BOROUGH OF MORLEY — SLUM CLEARANCE.

Total Number of Houses submitted to Ministry in 1954 — 2,661.

Total Ultimately dealt with—2,865 houses

Houses dealt with by Slum Clearance

Morley Churwell W. Ards-ley and Tingley East Ards-ley Drigh-lington

1954-1959 (1st five years)	767 houses	.....	475	36	37	49	62	108
1960	334 houses	.....	153	44	—	24	55	58
1961	310 houses	.....	40	42	65	34	104	25
1962	328 houses	.....	132	43	57	9	20	67
1963	333 houses	.....	147	—	51	51	18	66
1964	319 houses	.....	124	40	34	64	27	30
1965	308 houses	.....	145	21	30	49	14	49
1966	130 houses	.....	67	11	18	3	26	5
1967	190 houses	.....	66	2	24	30	33	36

	North	Central	Denshaw	Dart-mouth	Birks	Churwell	Tingley	West Ardsley	East Ardsley	Gilder-some	Drigh-lington
Remaining Clearance Programme in Wards 1968-1975 1426 houses	99	192 164*	51	249	111	59	83	36	96†	78	208

\* Wesley Street Area will not be submitted for confirmation until 1969.

† Many of these houses are suitable for improvement.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

### MILK—DAIRIES

#### Summary of Milk Dealers on Register.

Dairies .....	6
Distributors .....	154
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk .....	47
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk .....	24
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk .....	156
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk .....	—

Renewal of licences in January 1966 became the responsibility of the Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

#### Inspections.

Visits of inspection to milk dealers .....	99
Legal proceedings taken—None.	
Formal Action taken—None.	
Informal action taken—None.	

#### Milk Sampling.

##### 1. Biological Samples.

Number of Samples taken for:—

(a) Tuberculosis ...	42	No. Positive .....	Nil
(b) Anti Biotics .....	42	No. Positive .....	Nil
(c) Brucellosis			
Ring Test .....	42	No. Positive .....	11
Cream Culture ...	13	No. Positive .....	2
Guinea Pig .....	Nil	No. Positive .....	Nil

Two samples submitted for brucella abortus examination proved positive on cream culture test. Both samples were of milk from one farm situated outside the Borough boundary. Notices were served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 and the action taken was in accordance with Circular 17/66 of the Ministry of Health. The first Notice was served on the 7th February, 1967, and was later withdrawn on the 23rd February, 1967. The second notice was served on the 26th July, 1967 and remained in force until withdrawn on the 4th October, 1967. Under the terms of the Notices, no untreated milk from the farm was allowed to enter the Borough until the necessary steps had been taken for securing the wholesomeness of the milk.



## (2) Statutory Samples.

No. Examined			No. Satisfactory		
			Phos.	Meth Blue	Turbidity Test
Untreated	... 42	—	—	42	—
Pasteurised	... 12	12	12	12	—
Sterilised	..... —	—	—	—	—

## 3. Chemical Samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. taken .....	57
No. found adulterated .....	4
No. of prosecutions .....	3

The four chemical samples found to be unsatisfactory were found to contain foreign bodies. A formal warning was issued to the vendor in one case and the other 3 cases were referred for prosecution. Three of the four samples concerned were from milk supplied to schools in the Borough.

**Sampling of Ice Cream.**

No. submitted for Bacteriological Examination .....	54
No. satisfactory .....	38
No. submitted for Chemical Analysis .....	—
No. satisfactory .....	—

The majority of the unsatisfactory samples were from a firm selling soft freeze ice cream and it was found on two occasions that the pasteurised mix before reconstitution was unsatisfactory and the consignments were returned to the manufacturer. A considerable amount of mix was involved on each occasion and eventually the depot in Morley was closed.

**Sampling of other Food.****Bacteriological Examination.**

Article	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory
Turkey meat .....	5	2
Turkey offal .....	3	0
Gravy .....	2	2
Tinned shrimps .....	61	54
Uncooked turkey offal ...	3	3

**Chemical Analysis.**

Article	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory
Whisky .....	3	3
Vodka .....	4	4
Rum .....	1	1
Gin .....	3	3
Pork pies .....	2	2
Pork sausage .....	2	2
Beef sausage .....	4	4
Tomato sausage .....	1	1
Peaches .....	1	0
Ice lolly .....	1	1
Dripping .....	1	1
Butter toffee .....	1	1
Brazil crunch .....	1	1
Tinned Tomatoes .....	1	—
Double cream .....	1	1
Smoked bacon .....	1	1
Potted meat .....	1	1
Potted beef .....	1	1
Fish cakes .....	1	1
Lard .....	1	1
Cheshire cheese .....	1	1
Nut cubes .....	1	1
Soup mixture .....	1	1
Indian brandy .....	1	1
Mixed beef and pork sausage .....	1	0
Full cream unsweetened evaporated milk .....	1	1

**Pesticide Residues in Food.**

The Council continued to participate in a National Survey for the systematic examination of foodstuffs for pesticide residues and other toxic chemicals and were included in Zone 4 based on the City Analyst's Department, Leeds. The results of samples taken in 1967 were as follows:—

White loaf — Nil

Blancmange powder — Gamma B.H.C. 0.003 p.p.m.

### Unsatisfactory Bacteriological Samples

Samples of turkey meat and stock at the premises of a local caterer were found to be unsatisfactory and discussions took place with the caterer as to the practices involved in the cooking, cooling and storage of the meat and stock before the meals were served. The method of boiling the turkeys and allowing them to cool slowly in the stock which was subsequently used for the making of gravy was stopped immediately and the dangers involved in these methods were pointed out to the caterer—The boiling method was changed to roasting and subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

The consignment of tinned peeled shrimps from which samples taken were reported on as unsatisfactory was returned to the country of origin.

Tinned Peaches—Contaminated with a white powder.

Tinned Tomatoes—Rusty Tin.

Mixed Beef and Pork Sausages—Presence of preservative not declared.

Formal warnings were issued to the vendors in all cases.

### Liquid Egg.

Rigorous control was exercised throughout the year on the processing and heat treatment of liquid egg at the breaking plant in the Borough and 645 samples were submitted for examination. All the samples complied with the requirements of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

### Meat Inspection.

Number of slaughterhouses licensed ..... 3

Number of visits made ..... 775

All three slaughterhouses in the Borough were in operation throughout the year and a 100 per cent inspection of animals slaughtered for human food was carried out. Tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of the meat. Slaughtering takes place during weekdays and Saturdays until 1-00 p.m. Regulations governing the hours of slaughtering came into operation on the 1st December 1966. No complaints have been made by the butchers on having to discontinue



slaughtering on Sundays. The cold storage units at each slaughtehouse were extended and this avoided any hardship arising from the restriction of slaughtering to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days per week.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department and in accordance with the provisions of The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations. The table overleaf gives details of carcasses inspected and the meat condemned.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton, 17 cwt., 66 lbs.

Charges for meat inspection were operated from the 1st October, 1963, from which date maximum charges allowed by the Regulations viz. 2/6 for cattle, 9d. for pigs and 6d. for sheep have been made. The income obtained for the year ending December, 1967 was £382.4.0.

**MEAT INSPECTION.**

The following table gives details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1613	377	6	7341	1326	—
Number inspected	1613	377	6	7341	1326	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned ....	—	—	—	4	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	224	47	—	254	69	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	13.9	12.5	—	3.5	5.2	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some organ or part condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	.13	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	12	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Details of Meat Condemned.****Whole Carcasses:****(a) Tuberculosis Only**

Bovine	Pigs
Nil	Nil

**(b) Other Diseases**

2 Sheep	Septic Pericarditis/ Fever
2 Sheep	Emaciation
1 Pig	Emaciation/Enteritis
1 Pig	Acute Pleurisy and Peritonitis
1 Pig	Pyæmia/Oedema
1 Pig	Fever/ Oedema

**Organs or Parts of Carcasses:****(a) Tuberculosis only**

Bovine	Pigs
Nil	1 Head and Tongue

**(b) Other Diseases**

Bovines	
165 Livers	Distomatosis
16 Livers	Angioma
2 Udders	Abscesses
3 Udders	Mastitis
8 Heads and Tongues	Cysticercus Bovis
10 Hearts	Cysticercus Bovis
5 Skirts	Cysticercus Bovis
41 Livers	Abscesses
7 Lungs	Distomatosis
3 Head and Tongues	Abscesses
25 Livers	Cirrhosis
2 Kidneys	Cysts
2 Skirts	Oedema
1 Head and Tongue	Actinomycosis
3 Lungs	Abscesses
6 Skirts	Abscesses
2 Hearts	Abscesses



## Pigs

8 Lungs	Pleurisy
27 Hearts	Pericarditis
2 Head and Tongues	Abscesses
13 Lungs	Pneumonia
2 Kidneys	Cysts
24 Livers	Parasites
2 Livers	Abscesses
7 Plucks	Adhesions
3 Plucks	Ascaris
1 Hock	Abscesses
1 Kidney	Necrosis
1 Lungs	Emphysema

## Sheep

88 Livers	Distomatosis
67 Livers	Parasites
5 Plucks	Parasites
6 Plucks	Abscesses
1 Heart	Adhesions
1 Lung	Distomatosis
3 Livers	Cirrhosis
2 Hearts and Lungs	Abscesses
28 Livers	Fascioliasis
1 Lungs	Abscesses
8 Livers	Abscesses
1 Leg	Arthritis
5 Plucks	Fasciolitasis
10 Kidneys	Retention Cysts
32 Plucks	Distomatosis
1 Part Carcase	Abscesses
1 Heart	Cysticercus Bovis
2 Plucks	Adhesions
1 Lung	Emphysema

Total Weight of Meat Condemned 1 ton, 17 cwt., 2 qrs.,  
10 lbs.

**Food Condemned.**

Luncheon Meat .....	9 tins	Salmon .....	10 tins
Chopped Pork .....	22 tins	Prawns .....	7 tins
Bacon Grill .....	2 tins	Sardines .....	1 tin
Chicken .....	3 tins	Peas .....	13 Pkts.
Ham .....	7 tins	Baked Beans .....	29 tins
Leg of Ham .....	18 lbs.	Potato Gems .....	3 Pkts.
Ox Tongue .....	7 tins	Peas .....	15 tins
Chickens .....	303	Mixed Vegetables ...	2 tins
Boiled Ham Shoulder	9 lbs.	New Potatoes .....	4 tins
Sliced Beef .....	1 Pkt.	Carrots .....	2 tins
Gammon Ham .....	7 tins	Apple Pudding .....	2 tins
Lamb .....	110 lbs.	Syrup Pudding .....	1 tin
Stewed Steak .....	13 tins	Sultana Pudding .....	1 tin
Rabbits .....	2 cases	Semolina .....	1 tin
Rabbits .....	40 lbs.	Rice Pudding .....	1 tin
Turkey .....	62 lbs.	Sago Pudding .....	1 tin
Beef .....	107 lbs.	Milk .....	3 tins
Ox Tongue .....	6 lbs.	Peaches .....	12 tins
Chickens .....	400 lbs.	Grapefruit .....	13 tins
Corned Beef .....	9 tins	Pineapples .....	14 tins
Chopped Pork and		Pears .....	5 tins
Ham .....	6 tins	Oranges .....	2 tins
Irish Stew .....	11 tins	Fruit Salad .....	4 tins
Sausages .....	1 tin	Prunes .....	1 tin
Lamb's Liver .....	4 tins	Plums .....	5 tins
Steak and Veg.		Red Currants .....	1 tin
Casserole .....	2 tins	Red Cherries .....	1 tin
Meat and Potato		Tomato Juice .....	1 tin
Pie Filling .....	1 tin	Tomato Pulp .....	1 tin
Faggots .....	8 Pkts.	Tomatoes .....	1 tin
Turkey Offal .....	7 cwt.	Cheese .....	1 carton
Pilchards .....	1 tin	Junior Foods .....	90 tins
Crab .....	2 tins	Mineral water .....	1 can
Plaice .....	2 lbs.	Soup .....	3 tins
Plaice .....	4 Pkts.	Marmalade .....	1 Jar
Haddock .....	7 lbs.	Mincemeat .....	1 tin
Fish Fingers .....	3 Pkts.	Eggs .....	25 cases

Total weight of food condemned 1 ton, 8 cwt., 3 qrs., 12 lbs.

### Inspection of Food Premises.

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

#### (a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	2	4
Ice Cream Vendors .....	181	64
Preserved Food Preparation .....	56	226
Food Hawkers .....	73	156
Fried Fish Shops .....	41	118

#### (b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses .....	17	58
Meat Shops and Stalls .....	39	179

#### Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant

kitchens .....	70	84
Retail Food Shops and Stalls .....	347	1395
Total number of inspections of all food premises .....		2284

### Food Hygiene.

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1967 a total of 2,284 visits being made during the year. Despite the shortage of staff every effort was made to maintain the standard of inspection of food premises.

### MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

1. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Selling a  $\frac{1}{3}$  pint bottle of school milk containing particles of soot ..... Fined £20
2. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Selling a  $\frac{1}{3}$  pint bottle of school milk containing sand and cement ..... Fined £10



3. Contravention of The Transit of Horses Order, 1951, Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Using a vehicle for the transport of horses which was structurally unsatisfactory ..... Fined £10
4. Contravention of The Transit of Horses Order, 1951, Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Using a vehicle for the transport of horses which was structurally unsatisfactory ..... Fined £5
5. Contravention of The Transit of Horses Order, 1951, Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Using a vehicle for the transport of horses which was structurally unsatisfactory ..... Fined £10
6. Contravention of The Transit of Horses Order, 1951, Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Using a vehicle for the transport of horses which was structurally unsatisfactory ..... Fined £15
7. Contravention of The Transit of Horses Order, 1951, Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Using a vehicle for the transport of horses which was structurally unsatisfactory ..... Fined £5
8. Contravention of The Transit of Horses Order, 1951, Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Using a vehicle for the transport of horses which was structurally unsatisfactory ..... Fined £5
9. Contravention of The Transit of Horses Order, 1951, Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. Using a vehicle for the transport of horses which was structurally unsatisfactory ..... Fined £8

10. Contravention of Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sorting over, disturbing and removing material deposited on the Council's refuse tip ... Fined £1
11. Contravention of Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sorting over, disturbing and removing material deposited on the Council's refuse tip ... Fined £1
12. Contravention of Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sorting over, disturbing and removing material deposited on the Council's refuse tip ... Fined £1
13. Contravention of Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sorting over, disturbing and removing material deposited on the Council's refuse tip ... Fined £1
14. Contravention of Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sorting over, disturbing and removing material deposited on the Council's refuse tip ... Fined £1
15. Contravention of Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sorting over, disturbing and removing material deposited on the Council's refuse tip ... Fined £1







